

Senators Voice Fears On NATO Expansion

Albright Makes Case
For 3 New Members;
Helms Sets Conditions

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright appealed for Senate approval of NATO enlargement on Tuesday, but senators raised an array of doubts and concerns that foreshadow a sharp debate ahead of a ratification vote next spring.

"We do not know what dangers may arise 10, 20, or even 50 years from now," Mrs. Albright told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its first hearing on NATO's plan to accept Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic as members. "We do know that, whatever the future may hold, it will be in our interest to have a vigorous and larger alliance with those European democracies that share our values."

But senators, who will be asked to ratify enlargement only after NATO has signed letters of accession with each member in December, expressed a range of reservations, indicating that ratification, if expected, is not a certainty.

Most prominent were questions on the costs of expansion and how they will be shared, and on the alliance's future relations with Russia.

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, chairman of the panel, endorsed enlargement, with a condition: "We must embrace these democracies, and guide them, and show them away from their tragic histories of ethnic division and war," he said.

The United States, he added, is prepared to bear some costs, but only if the European members of NATO were "willing to fulfill their end of the bargain."

The administration has estimated the costs of enlargement at \$35 billion over 10 years, with the United States paying \$2 billion of that; some outside estimates are higher. Mrs. Albright said Tuesday that U.S. officials were working to agree on an estimate of costs by December.

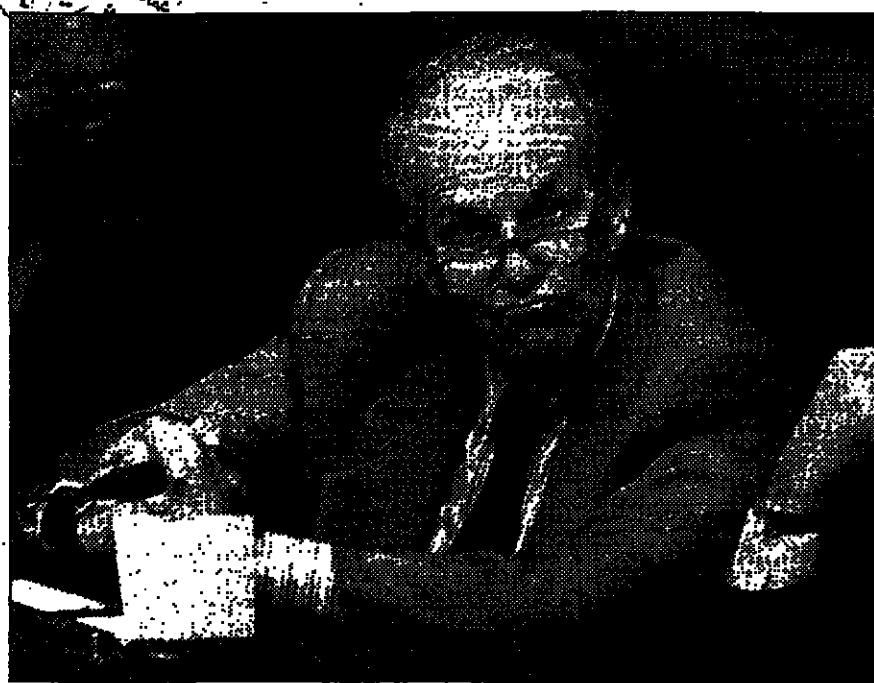
Mr. Helms noted that last week, at an alliance meeting in Maastricht, Netherlands, some European governments voiced reservations about bearing the bulk of enlargement-related expenses. Ratification by the Senate, Mr. Helms told Mrs. Albright, "may very well succeed or fail on whether you can dissuade our allies of that notion."

The same point was made by the ranking Democrat on the panel, Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, who also supports enlargement.

The Europeans, Mr. Biden said, "must step up to the plate and agree to bear their fair share" of costs.

This issue, he said, would raise a

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Fausto Bertinotti, left, the Communist leader, listening Tuesday as Prime Minister Romano Prodi addressed Parliament during debate on the 1998 budget.



Prodi Makes Last-Ditch Bid to Save Government

With Euro at Stake,
Communists Resist
His Budget Cuts

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister Romano Prodi appealed to his Communist allies Tuesday night not to derail Italy's chances of qualifying for European monetary union by bringing down the center-left government over proposed welfare cuts.

But the Refounded Communists, a small extreme-left member of the government's parliamentary majority, said it would vote against the government's 1998 budget proposal, including 5 trillion lire (\$2.9 billion) in welfare cuts that are deemed vital for Italy participation in EMU.

The Communist announcement, which effectively deprives the government of its majority and could yet trigger the collapse of the 17-month-old government, came after Mr. Prodi offered fresh concessions. He said he was ready to discuss welfare reform again with the Communists, as long as any changes to the 1998 budget did not put at risk Italy's ability to meet the terms of European monetary union.

Mr. Prodi did not resign on Tuesday, and was planning to meet with President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro to discuss the situation. Mr. Scalfaro was then expected to ask Mr. Prodi to explore prospects for a last-minute compromise that would avert a government collapse.

Fausto Bertinotti, the Communist leader, left the door slightly ajar to a deal by saying in his speech Tuesday that he was still awaiting "a signal" from the government. "I'm not saying it's take it or leave it, but the government must take into account at least one of our proposals," Mr. Bertinotti said.

Addressing Parliament on Tuesday, Mr. Prodi said that reforming the welfare state was "the last and indispensable step on our march toward Europe." The government, he added, "cannot yield on this."

After stressing his achievements in making Italy eligible to launch the euro by pushing through deficit-reduction measures totaling 100 trillion lire (\$38 billion) and bringing inflation down to 1.4 percent, Mr. Prodi warned that "the Italians don't want to go back to continually shifting coalitions and unstable government."

If Mr. Prodi's government collapses, it would be the second in Europe to fall over issues related to monetary union. Last May in France, the government of Prime Minister Alain Juppé was defeated in a vote that highlighted the public's resistance to sacrifices imposed in the name of the tough conditions contained in the Maastricht treaty on the single currency.

In Lisbon on Tuesday, the European

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In Release of Sheikh, a Glimmer of Hope?

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Yasser Arafat joined hundreds of Palestinians on Tuesday in planting a respectful kiss on Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, the returned religious leader of the Islamic movement Hamas, raising a possibility that for all the damage done by the failed Israeli attack in Jordan, there might also be opportunities.

The Palestinian leader, who was conspicuously absent when Sheikh Yassin arrived to a triumphant welcome in the Gaza Strip on Monday, went to greet the sheikh on a makeshift platform set up on a playground outside his house.

The image of the two men, one in the fatigues and head scarf of a guerrilla and the other in the robes of an

Islamic cleric, laughing and conferring, suggested that the major powers of Palestinian society — the Palestinian Authority of Mr. Arafat and the Islamic movement of Sheikh Yassin — could finally find common cause.

There were also reports that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, under attack for having approved an assassination attempt that backfired disastrously, was working through the American mediator, Dennis Ross, to arrange a quick meeting with Mr. Arafat, as early as Tuesday night.

"We are one people, we are one body and, God willing, we will not allow the conspiracies of the enemies to divide the Palestinian people," the 61-year-old invalid sheikh declared as Mr. Arafat held his paralyzed hand.

Mr. Arafat, for his part, declared that "no doubt," the release of the sheikh "strengthened the national unity, will make it more stable, more brotherly, stronger as a platform for the Palestinian people."

Before Sheikh Yassin's release, Mr. Arafat had been under heavy pressure from Israel and the United States to crack down on the infrastructure of Hamas, and the movement, torn between a relatively moderate domestic leadership and a militant leadership abroad, was threatening more attacks against Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

The release of the sheikh, however, raised hopes that Hamas would now have a leader with sufficient authority to speak for the entire movement. If he then

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AGENDA

All-Party Talks Get Under Way in Ulster

Full-scale negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland began Tuesday in Belfast as pro-British unionists and Roman Catholic nationalists seeking a united nation sat down with the British and Irish governments to try to find agreement on the future.

The Dollar			
	Tuesday 9 A.M.	previous close	
DM	1.7577	1.758	
Pound	1.8225	1.8155	
Yen	122.55	121.85	
FF	5.806	5.8011	

The Dow			
	Tuesday close	previous close	
+78.09	8178.31	8100.22	
S&P 500			
change	Tuesday 9 A.M.	previous close	
+9.81	982.50	972.69	

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Sports	Pages 20-21.

The Intermarket	Pages 4, 7.
The IHT on-line	www.ihtr.com

Campaign Measure Is Stymied in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two key procedural votes in the Senate on Tuesday failed to muster enough support to advance legislation aimed at revising campaign-finance laws. Backers of the main bill — co-sponsored by Senators John McCain, Republican of Arizona, and Russell Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin — have threatened to attach it to other bills pending in the Senate if they cannot pass it on its own.

THE AMERICAS
Women Who Run New Hampshire

German Unemployment Marches to New Heights

Rise to 11.7% Deflates Hope for Economy

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Unemployment in Germany crept up to a fifth consecutive postwar record last month and deflated the government's hopes that the nation's export-driven recovery would help the ailing job market, the Federal Labor Office said Tuesday.

The number of Germans without work rose 34,000 to a seasonally adjusted 4,497,000, outstripping expectations of an increase of 25,000. The unemployment rate climbed to 11.7 percent from 11.6 percent in August.

"The trend is clear: It is an unbroken upward trend," said Thomas Mayer, senior economist in Frankfurt for Goldman, Sachs & Co.

As in France and some other European countries, Germany's unemployment crisis has stymied Bonn's economic planners with its failure to increase employment well into the third year of what is statistically an economic

recovery. As Germans bemoan the political paralysis in Bonn that thwarts an economic restructuring, raising worries that they will be left behind in the age of globalization, they speak in increasingly envious terms of the "job wonder" or "job machine" in the United States, where 11 million jobs have been created since 1991.

The September figures also represent an acute embarrassment to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's hopes of being re-elected next year. Mr. Kohl has promised to cut unemployment in half by 2000. The numbers also seemed to contradict forecasts by Economics Minister Guenter Rexrodt of a turnaround in the labor market in the autumn.

Nearly half a million German jobs have vanished since September 1996, according to the Federal Labor Office's report.

The figures, showing the worst unemployment in any September since

See GERMANY, Page 17

Bonn Set to Clear Funds For the Eurofighter 2000

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The German government is set to approve funding Wednesday for the Eurofighter, clearing the biggest outstanding hurdle to production of a 21st-century warplane for Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain.

Officials said Tuesday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had finally overruled objections from Finance Minister Theo Waigel and ordered 180 Eurofighters — nearly 100 fewer than originally planned but enough to satisfy Defense Minister Volker Ruehe.

Mr. Waigel had resisted the purchase at a time when he was trying to curb spending to ensure that the German budget qualifies for the single European currency.

But Daimler-Benz Aerospace, the German arm of the four-nation group that will build the plane, argued that the jobs and technological payoff were indispensable to the future

of the company and a German place in a European aircraft industry.

Another crucial factor in the Bonn decision was the announcement this summer by the British government, Germany's main partner in the venture, that it would build more than 200 Eurofighters on its own if necessary, costing Germany millions in lost development expenditures. Prime Minister Tony Blair's decision meant that Bonn would see London garner the sole profit from the development investment unless the Luftwaffe also bought the plane.

The Eurofighter order promises significant industrial and political benefits for Europe's ambitions to strengthen itself militarily in the face of U.S. predominance in power. A prime payoff is jobs — probably more than 30,000 across Europe — linked to Eurofighter over the next decade. It will be the first combat plane in wide service in Europe that pilots will "fly by wire," depending on extensive computer assistance for maximum performance in difficult maneuvers.

The German decision will also help preserve the cohesion of Europe's defense industries, which are reeling from budget cuts and intensifying U.S. competition. The Eurofighter will enable allied governments to field a competitor for sales to NATO countries, including prospective new allies in Central Europe.

Lockheed-Martin of the United States is almost alone in the market with its upgraded F-16 Fighting Falcon. Although the plane's electronics make it a match for any potential foe, Luftwaffe pilots would prefer a "fly by wire" plane. The Eurofighter fits that bill. As a twin-engine, multirole plane, it also over-



A shopper checking out a video camera Tuesday at an electronics store in Kuala Lumpur, the bargain hunter's paradise in Southeast Asia.

A Currency Crisis Fire Sale

Malaysia and Thailand Offer Bargain Hunter's Paradise

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Attention shoppers! The Southeast Asian sale of the decade is on! Buy now while supplies last!

Foreign buyers armed with a strong U.S. dollar in Malaysia and Thailand are getting unexpected bargains these days.

Retail outlets in Southeast Asia are loaded with goods that were stocked before the region's currency crisis erupted in July. Prices for many of these items — everything from video cameras and computers to suits by Givenchy — have not changed since then, making them quite a bit cheaper in dollar terms.

That prices in countries with a weakened currency are cheaper today in dollar terms is an obvious economic fact. But the real surprise for foreign shoppers is the value of imported goods.

A leather pair of British-made Dr. Martens boots, for instance, sells at the Sogo department store in Kuala Lumpur for 239 ringgit.

Before the crisis, when the ringgit was 2.52 to the dollar, that translated into about \$95.

But today the ringgit is worth 3.25 to the dollar, so the shoes cost \$74. A similar model in the United States retails for more than \$100.

"Most of the articles in the store are old stock," said Fanny Chai, a department manager at Sogo. "This is a good time to buy."

Retailers and suppliers in Malaysia have been loathe to raise prices after government warnings against profiting from the crisis.

A government official said Monday that retailers that wanted to raise their prices must prove the need to the Min-

See BARGAINS, Page 8

Japan War Veterans Now Speaking of the Unspeakable

By Sonni Efron
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — With a quivering voice, Yutaka Mio, 83, told a Tokyo courtroom last week of the atrocities he committed as a Japanese military police officer in Manchuria during World War II.

"I tortured him by holding a candle flame to his feet, but he didn't say anything," said Mr. Mio, identifying from sepia photographs two Chinese prisoners he tried to force to confess to being Communist spies in 1941.

He told a three-judge panel that, despite doubts about their guilt, he handed the men over to the notorious Unit 731, where they died as human guinea

pigs in Japan's top-secret biological warfare program.

"I feel that I'm the one who murdered them," Mr. Mio said. He called on the Japanese government to

A French war crimes suspect, Maurice Papon, surrenders on the eve of his trial. Page 6.

apologize and pay \$826,000 to their bereaved families.

Dozens of Japanese veterans are at last beginning to unburden themselves of their war guilt, delivering confessional lectures and publishing books with such titles as "The Hell I Fell Into."

But Mr. Mio is the first to describe his atrocities in court, according to his lawyers.

Last week's legal scene was made possible by an extraordinary collaboration between Chinese who claim they were victims of Japanese aggression and a group of Japanese lawyers and activists who believe Japan has yet to shoulder full responsibility for its war crimes and so are helping their neighbors sue the Japanese government.

The Justice Ministry says that 38 civil lawsuits filed since 1991 by Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos, as well as by former prisoners of war from the United States and the other Allied countries, are working their way

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See FIGHTER, Page 6

THE AMERICAS

Senate Panel
To Clinton:
Face IssuesThompson Calls Again
For an Outside Inquiry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate investigation into fund-raising abuses said Tuesday that President Bill Clinton should "step up to the plate and take responsibility" by requesting an independent prosecutor for the fund-raising investigation.

"Nobody wants this to go down looking like a successful cover-up," said Senator Fred Thompson, Republican of Tennessee.

Mr. Thompson chastised the White House for a belated disclosure over the weekend of White House video footage of coffees with political donors — one showing Mr. Clinton meeting donors in the Oval Office.

But the White House has given no sign of retreat on the issue of a special counsel, and on Monday it blamed a series of "inadvertent errors" for its failure to turn over videotapes of President Clinton at 44 coffee gatherings.

President Clinton said that the tapes had not been deliberately withheld from congressional and Justice Department investigators.

"I think it was just an accident," the president said of the lapse, during a brief exchange with reporters at an unrelated event.

The White House also produced the missing audio portion of a tape that shows John Huang, the Democratic fund-raiser, introducing Mr. Clinton to several business executives.

The meeting in the White House Map Room, on June 18, 1996, included a number of people involved in trade with China.

In one moment of clarity, Mr. Clinton is heard to say to Mr. Huang, "Hi, John."

Republicans said the tapes provided new evidence that government property was illegally used to help Democratic fund-raising.

The Justice Department last week said it did not believe Mr. Clinton or Vice President Al Gore violated any federal law with the coffees — but that was before the tapes came to light.

Harold Ickes, the former White House aide who directed Mr. Clinton's fund-raising machine last year, was to testify Tuesday, and a robust defense of the campaign was expected.

"Much of the criticism that has been leveled at the 1996 presidential campaign is unwarranted and misdirected," Mr. Ickes said in a prepared statement.

He accused Mr. Thompson's committee of trying to "tarnish the Democratic Party in general, and President Clinton, and more pointedly, Vice President Gore."

Making public months of personal frustration over delays in White House cooperation and criticism of his investigation, Mr. Thompson accused presidential aides of "trying to run out the clock on this committee" by withholding key evidence until the committee's year-end deadline passes.

"People leave the country; documents are destroyed" and "trails get cold," he said.

The chairman demanded that Mr. Clinton request Attorney General Janet Reno to seek an independent counsel in the fund-raising inquiry, just as he did for the Whitewater investigation nearly four years ago.

Fellow Republicans demanded Ms. Reno's removal from the criminal investigation. "I think we have clear-cut obstruction of justice in the White House," said Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania.

But Senator Robert Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, stepped to Ms. Reno's defense. "The criticism she has received, the threats made against her are the political equivalent of an obstruction of justice," he said.

One Democrat, Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, suggested the committee should seek Senate permission to extend the investigation into next year because of the delays and failure of witness cooperation.

Mr. Thompson opened the hearing by showing the footage of Mr. Clinton with donors inside the Oval Office, and said if the video had been turned over earlier it might have affected the opinion on the legality of the coffees.

The tapes showed one event where a donor tried unsuccessfully to offer the Democratic Party chairman five checks on the White House grounds and another in which donors were brought into the Oval Office.

Other footage showed an Indonesian gardener, Arief Wiradinata, stiffly shaking Mr. Clinton's hand and telling the president, "James Riady sent me."

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In New Hampshire, Women Now Steer the Ship of State

By Carey Goldberg
New York Times Service

CONCORD, New Hampshire — Walk down the long, silent halls of the New Hampshire State House, and important old men with names like Styles Bridges, Humbley Spaulding and Henry Quinn peer down at you from their oil portraits in dusty dignity.

But enter the offices of the most powerful politicians in New Hampshire today, and suddenly, that old world is turned most resoundingly on its head.

For this granite-faced state is fast becoming the closest thing the country has to a political matriarchy, run by the first tandem in American history of a female governor and a female speaker of the House.

The deputy speaker is a woman as well, and 31 percent of the seats in the Legislature are filled by women.

Even though politicians here shy away from sex stereotypes, they say that the style in the 178-year-

old State House has become decidedly Venusian of late, with a new emphasis on listening, inclusion and compromise emanating from the governor's office.

That could be why things are running so well, they say, because by the usual political measures, there should be a big mess.

Governor Jeanne Shaheen, whose auburn hair and virtuous demeanor call to mind the revamped torch-raising lady of Columbia Pictures, is a Democrat.

The Legislature is two-thirds Republican. And Donna Sytek, a House speaker known to speak her mind unflinchingly, disagrees deeply with Mrs. Shaheen on issues like abortion and taxes.

But although there have been wrangles, they have been civil ones, both sides say. In her first nine months in office, Mrs. Shaheen has managed to get enough done, from new public money for kindergartens to a generally acclaimed budget, to earn the highest approval rating of any politician in the state.

She won with 57 percent of the vote, and recent

polls show that she is more popular now than she was then.

"I believe in consensus building," Mrs. Shaheen, the first female governor of New Hampshire, said in an interview. "I think women tend to view decision-making in that way. So that's certainly been a focus for me. I think most people would agree I'm less confrontational than some of my predecessors have been."

Some of her predecessors would go even further.

"The fact is, Jeanne Shaheen has had a much easier time than I did," said her predecessor as governor, Stephen Merrill, the popular tax-cutting Republican whose place she won after he chose not to run again.

"She says, 'I'm the governor, they're the Legislature; we're working together for your best interest,'" he said. "When I was governor, I said, 'I'm Steve Merrill, I fight these people every day for you.'"

Of course, some people, including Mrs. Shaheen herself, point out that with lawmakers so

stacked against her by party affiliation, she had better find ways to get along with them or she is sunk. But she also firmly believes, she said, that "no one party has a lock on the best answers."

Anita Perez Ferguson, president of the National Women's Political Caucus in Washington, said that Mrs. Shaheen's style and substance largely conformed to what national studies have reported about women in political power — they tend to focus on "service" issues, like health care and education, and that budgets in those areas tended to grow when they were in power. When women rule, she said, "communication and dialogue become less combative and there is a lot more collaboration across party lines."

At this point, Mrs. Shaheen is doing so well that she is expected to be re-elected next year, though a former United States senator, Gordon J. Humphrey, and several others are expected to run, too.

New Hampshire, which chooses its governor every two years, has never denied a second term to a sitting governor who wanted it.

Canadian Envoy Resigns
Over Remarks on MexicoBy Mary Beth Sheridan
Los Angeles Times

MEXICO CITY — The Canadian ambassador to Mexico has been forced to step down after granting an interview in which he labeled Mexico corrupt and described its war on drugs as a joke.

"I am an expert on the Middle East, and when I came here I thought I already knew everything about corruption," the ambassador, Marc Perron, told a Mexican weekly newsmagazine, *Milenio*.

"But I was mistaken," he said.

Mr. Perron stepped down after the Mexican foreign minister, Jose Angel Gurría, called his Canadian counterpart to protest, the authorities said.

Canada is Mexico's No. 3 trading partner, and business between the two countries has picked up since the North American Free Trade Agreement took effect in 1994. But unlike the United States, which has a history of disputes and wars with Mexico, Canada had enjoyed serene relations with its NAFTA partner.

Mexicans, who are sensitive to what they consider frequent condescending

comments by U.S. officials, were taken aback by the ambassador's criticism.

"It's surprising," said Sergio Aguayo, a political scientist who writes about U.S.-Mexican relations. "The Canadians have been extremely discreet in their relations with the government."

In the interview, Mr. Perron praised Mexico's transition toward democracy and its recovery from its economic crisis. But he complained that Canadian businesses are sometimes at a disadvantage in Mexico because of corruption.

"In Canada things are very clear, there's a law," he said. "But here it's not like that. It's 'Look, the law says this, but if you give me something, then we'll make a deal.'"

Mr. Perron was critical of Mexico's fight against drug trafficking, noting that the anti-drug czar, General Jesus Guadalupe Rebollo, was arrested after being accused of working for a top drug lord.

"The authorities say, 'Oh, yes, we are working on that, and then they put a general at the head of the anti-drug fight and it turns out he's a drug trafficker,'" said Mr. Perron. "What a joke."



Ambassador Marc Perron said: "When I came here I thought I already knew everything about corruption. But I was mistaken."

Iran Lashes Out at U.S.

Tehran Criticizes Shift of Carrier to Gulf

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — With the United States hurrying to reinforce its fleet in the Gulf, Iran redoubled a campaign across the region on Tuesday to undermine support for American control of the strategic waterway.

The country's new defense minister, Ali Shamkhani, said the American decision to dispatch the aircraft carrier *Nimitz* to the Gulf ahead of schedule was nothing more than an attempt by the United States "to justify its presence."

U.S. officials have called the move a warning to both Iran and Iraq to refrain from moves that could lead to renewed conflict between the two countries. But Iran is trying to steer sentiment toward the view that the dispatch of the aircraft carrier represented another American overreaction.

The new Iranian government of President Mohammad Khatami is giving a high priority to efforts to mend fences with its neighbors in the Gulf, which have been tattered since the Iranian revolution 18 years ago.

Nearly all of them — including Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates — have provided ports or other support for an American military presence in the Gulf that has expanded greatly over the last six years.

The United States has said the purpose of that buildup has been to head off any hostile action by Iran or Iraq against one another or their neighbors. But Iran appears intent on exploiting public opinion in many of those countries that has proven far less supportive of the American presence.

In anticipation of a Gulf tour that Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi of Iran is scheduled to make in coming weeks, Iranian newspapers gave prominent attention Tuesday to an editorial in a United Arab Emirates newspaper questioning the need for American haste in dispatching the *Nimitz*, whose scheduled port call in Singapore was canceled so that the task force could arrive in the Gulf four or five days ahead of schedule.

At a news conference Tuesday, the new defense minister, Mr. Shamkhani, told reporters that Iran would begin a major naval exercise in the Gulf this week to demonstrate that the country on its shores "can defend their sovereignty without any outside power."

He said the exercise would include at least 150 naval vessels. As the United States has added to its firepower in the Gulf, Iran has also substantially improved its naval capabilities in recent years, in part through the acquisition of three Russian-made submarines and new anti-ship missile systems.

American officials say that Iran now has the capacity to halt temporarily but not to shut down shipping traffic in the Gulf, the channel for more than half of the world's supply of oil.

In announcing that the annual 10-day exercise would begin on Thursday, Mr. Shamkhani said he did not expect that the Iranian operations in the northern part of the Gulf would clash in any way with the expected arrival of the *Nimitz* and its seven-vessel battle group within a week.

Despite American protests, the defense minister issued a staunch defense of Iran's decision last week to launch air raids on the bases of Iranian rebels who operate from Iraqi territory. He minimized the prospect of a flare-up between Iran and Iraq, which were at war from 1980 to 1988, saying that he did not believe the Baghdad government gave much importance to the rebel group, the Mujahidin Khalq.

POLITICAL NOTES

President Johnson's Doubts

WASHINGTON — Lyndon B. Johnson, despairing over personal attacks and worried that the Democratic Party would split along racial lines because of the civil rights movement, drafted a statement before the party's 1964 convention bemoaning his own shortcomings as a leader and saying he would be "absolutely unavailable" as a candidate for president, according to a new book of Johnson White House tapes.

"I am absolutely positive that I cannot lead the South and the North," Mr. Johnson told George Reedy, his press secretary, during an Oval Office conversation on Aug. 25, 1964. "I am very convinced that the Negroes will not listen to me. They are not going to follow a white Southerner. And I think the stakes are too big to try to compromise."

Twenty minutes later, Mr. Johnson told another aide, Walter Jenkins, that although he would be accused of "cowardice" for not running, "I've had doubts about whether a man born where I was born, raised like I was raised, could ever satisfy the Northern Jews and Catholics and union people."

During his six years in the White House, Mr. Johnson taped not only his telephone conversations but also selected Oval Office meetings. Tapes recently made public have provided insight into Mr. Johnson's public positions and private musings on

themes from the escalation of the war in Vietnam to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Several previously unscrutinized tapes are included in "Taking Charge: The Johnson White House Tapes, 1963-1964," a new book edited by Michael Beschloss that is the most comprehensive collection so far of transcripts from Mr. Johnson's tapes.

The transcripts in the book, mostly taken from conversations during Mr. Johnson's first nine months in office, catch the former president in various poses of deal-making, manipulation, good humor, self-doubt, suspicion and reflection on his place in history. (WP)

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"Issue advocacy" by interest groups often targets members of Congress but stops short of specifically urging voters to elect or defeat the lawmakers named.

The myriad groups that engage in such advertising, from labor to business, have become a powerful force in politics by spending money to influence races while being free of election law disclosure requirements and limits on contributions.

In a varied day of Supreme Court business, the justices also rejected appeals by California and Arizona seeking billions of dollars from the U.S. government to cover costs of illegal immigration.

In addition, the high court spurned, without comment, a constitutional challenge to the Clinton administration's "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military.

It was the third rejection in the last year of appeals by people who had been discharged because of their sexual orientation. (WP)

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Mary Gold, 88, Dies; FBI Ties Health Care Firm to 'Systemic' Fraud

Aided Fleeing Jews

By David S. Hilzenrath
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The nation's largest health care company, Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp., engaged in "a systemic corporate scheme" to defraud Medicare and other government health insurance programs, the FBI has charged in an affidavit.

The scheme was "perpetrated by corporate officers" as well as managers of hospitals, home health agencies and other facilities operated by Columbia, an FBI special agent, Joseph L. Ford, said in the affidavit, which was unsealed Monday.

The statement contained the government's strongest assertions yet in a wide-ranging probe of Columbia. It was unsealed in the case of three mid-level Columbia executives indicted in June for cheating Medicare.

A Columbia spokesman said he was unable to respond to the specific allegations in the affidavit. The company said previously that its internal investigations had found "no systemic evidence of wrongdoing."

David D. Aufhauser, an attorney for Richard L. Scott, who resigned in July as the Columbia chairman and chief executive, said affidavits were not required to meet the standards for evidence presented at trial.

"They're not subject to the crucible of cross-examination," the attorney said. "They frequently contain nothing more than the rankest kind of hearsay."

Citing unidentified informants previously or currently employed by the company,

the affidavit said Columbia hospitals had inflated revenue by millions of dollars, listed fictitious expenses, shifted costs such as advertising expenditures from hospitals to home health agencies and sought hospital-care reimbursement for patients who did not enter a hospital.

Under federal law, whistleblowers are entitled to a share of any money they help the government recover in fraud cases.

According to the affidavit, several Columbia executives discussed ways to prevent a Medicare auditor from discovering a reimbursement error that was in Columbia's favor, and one of them allegedly proposed offering a job to the auditor.

The affidavit was used to obtain search warrants before investigators seized records at more than 30 Columbia offices and other facilities in July. The affidavit claimed the government had probable cause to believe the searches

would reveal evidence of criminal violations, including conspiracy, false claims, mail fraud, affidavit fraud and health care fraud.

If Columbia is ultimately charged with health care fraud and is found guilty, it would face a five-year exclusion from Medicare, the federal insurance program for the elderly.

Last year, this program brought in more than a third of the company's nearly \$20 billion in revenue.

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Away From Politics

The health of children in the United States has worsened in terms of obesity, physical activity and low birth weight, according to an annual report by the American Health Foundation. But overall, the report gave the state of children's health in America a grade of "C" — which is a slight improvement over the "C-minus" that the health-evaluation program came up with last year.

An E. coli outbreak has sickened nearly 20 students in Parkersburg, Iowa. The school's cafeteria was suspected. Three students were hospitalized for dehydration and released. Tests on the three confirmed the presence of E. coli bacteria. (AP)

The U.S. Postal Service has begun accepting credit cards at 32,000 post offices, making it America's largest retailer accepting such payment. The post office and NationsBank of Charlotte, North Carolina, installed 60,000 card terminals across the country and trained 100,000 workers to handle the system. (AP)

BRIEFLY

into debt bondage upon their arrival toiling in garment sweatshops, restaurants and other businesses to pay off their smuggling fees.

About 100 of the Golden Venture passengers were returned to China; a dozen were taken in by Latin American countries, and most of the rest were granted asylum, paroled into the United States for humanitarian reasons or otherwise released from custody.

Early this year, 53 still remained in detention. But all were freed following a decision in February by the Clinton administration to let them pursue their claims while living with sponsors under federal supervision.

KABUL — The Afghan opposition alliance said Tuesday that it had recaptured the strategic town of Hairatan, on the border of Afghanistan and the former Soviet republic of Uzbekistan, from the Taleban Islamic militia.

"Our forces captured Hairatan in an operation this afternoon," an alliance spokesman said by telephone from the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif.

No comment from the Taleban was available in Kabul. But a Pakistan-based Afghan press agency quoted Taleban sources as saying that the Islamic militia had left the town Monday night. The Taleban, which controls about two-thirds of Afghanistan, took Hairatan about three weeks ago.

The town was the main border crossing between northern Afghanistan and the ex-Soviet Union until Uzbekistan closed it following a previous Taleban advance in the area in May. (Reuters)

Presidential Favorite Tied to Slush Funds

Mr. Roh admitted that he had accumulated a political slush fund, saying the money was used to "help carry out state policies smoothly." He and another former president, Chun Doo Hwan, are in prison after being convicted of mutiny, treason and corruption.

Mr. Kang accused Kim Dae Jung of receiving much more than the 2 billion won he got from Mr. Roh.

Waving photocopies of vouchers and bank checks, Mr. Kang said New Korea had discovered that Mr. Roh had given another 630 million won to the opposition leader.

"He must resign as presidential candidate, and undergo a public and legal judgment," Mr. Kang said, calling on state prosecutors to investigate the case.

■ Koreans Resume Air Talks

South and North Korea resumed aviation talks Tuesday and removed a key stumbling block, clearing the way to open their skies to each other's flights, Seoul officials said, The Associated Press reported.

North Korea agreed last year to open its airspace to all countries' airlines. The annual savings are expected to exceed \$125 million as airlines will be able to fly shorter routes by no longer having to avoid the area. North Korea is expected to gain \$5 million a year in overnight fees.

"But aviation talks between Seoul and Pyongyang stalled because of differences over communications and other key issues."

The breakthrough Tuesday came in a meeting in Bangkok when Pyongyang accepted Seoul's demand that air traffic control towers of the two sides communicate through surface telephone lines crossing their border, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The North had insisted on using satellite communications, as it tends to avoid direct communications with the South.

Seoul and Pyongyang remain technically at war, as they have never signed a peace treaty ending the 1950-53 Korean War.



SINGAPORE — Rain fell in a burning region of Indonesia on Tuesday, Singapore glimpsed its first blue sky in two months and local authorities predicted Southeast Asia's choking smog would not get any worse.

But the smog closed the airport at Langkawi, a Malaysian holiday island, and the Antara press agency reported that fires sweeping through the Indonesian part of Borneo had destroyed 510 houses over the weekend.

The early morning rain, reported by residents in a town in Indonesia's Sumatra Province did nothing to help visibility or remove the thick smell of smoke from the air.

But the meteorological department in Jakarta forecast more rain over the town, Jambi, and other parts of Sumatra over the next few days, Antara reported. (Reuters)

Mongolia Aid Deal

TOKYO — Donor countries and international organizations pledged \$250 million Tuesday in a new aid package for Mongolia, in a strong message of support for its market economy reforms, officials at an aid conference said.

The figure was \$40 million more than the minimum sought by the World Bank and Japan, which shared the direction of a one-day meeting of the Mongolia Assistance Group, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala of the World Bank said. The group comprises 20 states, including the United States, Russia, China and South Korea, as well as six international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Union and the Asian Development Bank.

"This aid package shows a strong support for the Mongolian government's program, particularly its efforts to stabilize the economy," Mr. Okonjo-Iweala, co-chairman of the meeting, said at a press conference.

The package for 1998 was significantly higher than the \$212 million package for 1997. (Reuters)

Cambodia Is Still Like a 'Frog in the Well'

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Scavenging through the mangled corpses at the site of an air crash last month, Cambodian villagers and rescue workers emptied pockets of the victims, carted away luggage, and tried on clothes of the dead.

Some went to a nearby pagoda — at night so that jealous neighbors would not see and target them for robbery — to receive blessings to counter any bad fortune from their newly acquired goods.

"It was like a stroke of good luck for a lot of people around here," said Ras Kong, who lives by the site of the Vietnam Airlines crash near Phnom Penh's airport that killed 64 people on Sept. 3.

Cambodia has no long tradition of civil society, and crashed planes have been looted elsewhere. But the post-crash scene graphically shows how decades of war — carpet bombing by the United States in the early 1970s, the Khmer Rouge genocide from 1975-79, military occupation by Vietnam in the 1980s and a bloody coup in July — have shredded the social fabric.

Institutions that traditionally foster a sense of community and build values have been destroyed. Parents have confessed ideas of right and wrong. Teachers, underpaid and uneducated, are open to bribes. Buddhist monks are mostly young and unlearned. Corrupt police are feared more than robbers. And judges rule according to politics or payoffs.

"There is a survival mentality," said Ellen Minotti of the Social Services of Cambodia, which provides health care

Decades of War Keep People Peering Inward

to the mentally ill. "Anything you cannot get away with, you do."

Sociologists note that there was a sense of personal isolation among Cambodians before the country was dragged into the Vietnam War. But Cambodians and interested outsiders hope that if a long period of peace ever returns, a sense of common morality may be nurtured.

Williem Van De Put, project director of IPSER, a community mental-health program, hopes that in coming years village chiefs, traditional healers, monks, teachers and others can again become useful parts of society.

But the task is monumental, especially after the Khmer Rouge, which purposefully obliterated all aspects of traditional Cambodia.

The Maoist revolutionaries emptied the cities and herded people to the countryside, to work as slaves in the rice fields. Families were separated and children indoctrinated to betray their parents. Schools were closed and intellectuals executed. Monks were killed or disrobed and pagodas used as death camps.

More than a million Cambodians, perhaps as many as 2 million, died of a poisonous combination of starvation, overwork, execution or illness.

Mr. Van De Put said people were taught to think only of the revolution, with the result that they learned to think only of themselves—to survive. Today, they still do not trust each other.

Little was done in the decade after the

Khmer Rouge fell to reconstruct all that was destroyed, leaving people uniquely vulnerable during a material boom of cash and growth in the early 1990s.

After years of isolation and Communist economic policies, the international community poured billions of dollars into Cambodia to help election in 1993. A rich elite quickly developed, but the vast majority remained desperately poor.

After the elections, members of both parties in the coalition government lined their pockets from dubious business dealings like casinos, drug trafficking, logging and money laundering.

Justifying by Second Prime Minister Hun Sen against his co-prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, represented yet another setback in the efforts to heal a war-scarred psyche.

"All violence is fear-producing," said Robert Clarke of the American Friends Service Committee. "A lot of fear interferes with normal community process."

An anesthesiologist, Keo Bony, said that the fighting in July, followed by looting by Mr. Hun Sen's victorious troops, diminished the belief that Cambodia had become part of a larger international community.

"We really are like the frog in the well," said Miss Keo Bony, one of 20 doctors and nurses who abandoned patients at a hospital during the fighting to join her family and protect her home from looters.

The frog in the well, according to the popular Cambodian story, believes he is alone in the world, that the sky is limited to the small circle of blue he can see from his pool and that he is the only one that matters.

For the Record

Robert Einhorn, deputy U.S. assistant secretary of state for nonproliferation, was holding talks in Beijing ahead of a U.S.-China summit meeting at the end of the month that is expected to clear the way for U.S. nuclear exports to China, officials said Tuesday. (Reuters)

Ryutaro Hashimoto, prime minister of Japan, will visit Saudi Arabia from Nov. 7 to Nov. 10, the government said Tuesday. The talks are to focus on Japan's oil supplies and other bilateral issues. (Reuters)

Surya Bahadur Thapa, the leader of a small royalist party, took over Tuesday as Nepal's fourth prime minister in

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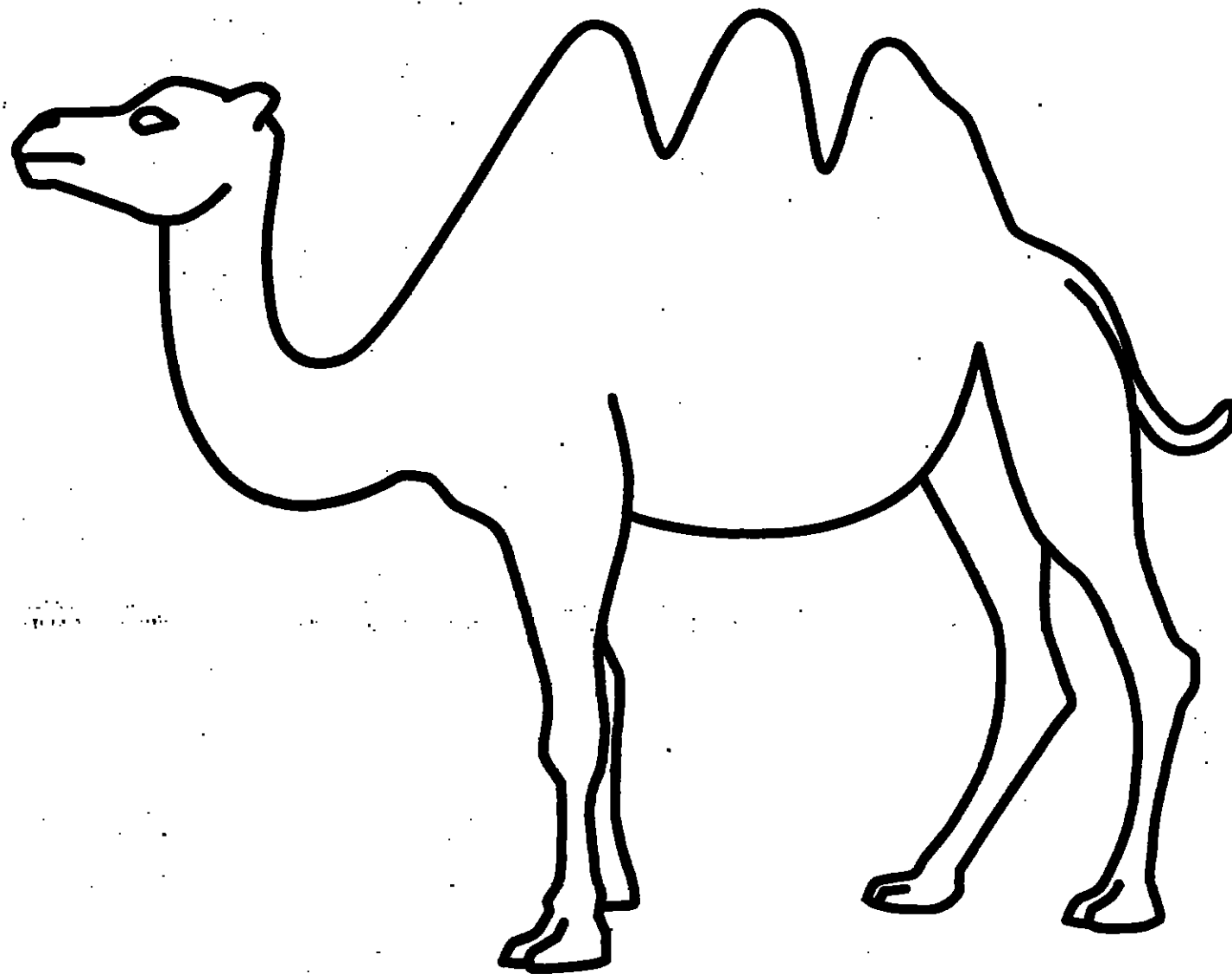
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EUROPE

Nazis Sent Swiss \$2 Billion in Looted Gold, Jewish Group Says

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study issued Tuesday by the World Jewish Congress concludes that Nazi Germany looted at least \$8.5 billion in gold from 1933 to 1945 and for the first time estimates the amount — nearly a third — that came from individuals and private businesses rather than central banks.

The report also estimates that more than \$2 billion of the privately owned gold ended up in Swiss banks.

"Switzerland would now have to pay some \$2 to \$3 billion to compensate for taking in looted gold," the report concludes, much more than Swiss banks have so far indicated they would be willing to contribute to funds to benefit survivors of the Holocaust and their heirs.

The World Jewish Congress has been pressing Switzerland to release more information about its Nazi gold holdings, and the report, drawn from recently declassified documents mostly from the Federal Reserve System and the U.S. Treasury, is clearly aimed at increasing that pressure.

"This has descended into something of a legalistic argument," Elan Steinberg, director of the congress, said Monday. "But the question I think is whether it is ethical for Switzerland to hold on to this money whatever the legal considerations."

A study issued by the Clinton administration this year came up with similar estimates of the amount of looted gold Nazi Germany seized during the

war and sent to Switzerland and other nations for safekeeping or to pay for war matériel. It also concluded that "monetary gold" — gold stolen from central banks — had been intermingled with "nonmonetary gold," or gold taken from individuals, and, in some cases, tooth fillings of Holocaust victims.

The administration is already pressing other nations to turn over \$68 million in gold to a survivors fund. That figure represents the last of the gold still under the control of the Tripartite Gold Commission, set up after World War II to return looted gold to Europe's central banks.

The \$68 million is a tiny fraction of the gold distributed by the commission, but before it can be used for a survivors fund, nations with claims on gold lost during the war must renounce those claims.

The World Jewish Congress report may place more pressure on Swiss banks to make restitution payments, a term that the banks themselves have refused to use. Instead, the banks have contributed to survivors funds created in Switzerland.

The largest of those funds requires approval in a national referendum, and Swiss officials have declined to set a date for the vote for fear that the measure could be defeated.

■ Central Bank Offering Allowed

The Swiss Parliament gave the go-ahead Tuesday for the central bank to donate 100 million francs (\$69 million) to a fund to compensate Holocaust victims and their heirs. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The Council of States, or upper house, decided that the Swiss National Bank was allowed to make the donation without authorization from a national referendum.

The central bank will add the money to a Holocaust compensation fund containing 170 million francs given by private banks and industry. It was set up to ease criticism that banks were sitting on millions — if not billions — in Jewish assets.

According to Swiss National Bank figures, it bought gold worth 1.21 billion francs — at World War II era prices — from Nazi Germany's central bank. The Swiss bank estimated last year that it had earned 20 million francs in profit from gold dealings with the German bank during the war era.

Vichy Official Surrenders Before Trial

The Associated Press

BORDEAUX — Maurice Papon arrived at a French prison Tuesday to surrender on the eve of his Nazi-era war crimes trial.

Mr. Papon, 87, a former police supervisor in the Bordeaux region, is the highest-ranking official of the pro-Nazi Vichy government to face trial on complicity in the persecution and deportation of Jews.

He arrived at the prison at 5:15 P.M. in a gray sedan accompanied by a police convoy. He was required by law to turn himself in by 6 P.M.

Mr. Papon was to spend the night at the prison, then file a request in the morning to be free for the remainder of the trial.

Earlier Tuesday, he lashed out at French judges and the media for concocting a "prefabricated" trial that falsified history.

In a statement issued by his lawyer, Mr. Papon condemned judges and the media, and he called the trial "a masquerade unworthy of a law-abiding state."

Mr. Papon, a former budget minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, condemned the trial for disregarding the conclusions of an honor jury of leading members of the French resistance and historians of the period that had found him not guilty of the charges.

■ Police Union Apologizes

France's main police union acknowledged and begged forgiveness Tuesday for the role of officers in rounding up Jews for deportation to Nazi death camps under the Vichy government, Reuters reported from Paris.

"The SNPT recognizes that French police officers were accomplices in the deportation of Jews during the occupation," Andre Lefant, head of the National Union of Uniformed Police Officers, known by its French abbreviation, said in a letter to leaders of the 750,000-member French Jewish community. "Those who committed the ignoble were not only a minority," he said. "For them, we beg forgiveness."

Building a New Berlin

With an Eye on Past, Present and Future, Germans Debate the Architectural Frenzy

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Berlin sometimes seems unable to shake the impression that it is no more than Europe's biggest construction site: a cacophony of traffic and cranes, a snarl of pumps and earthmovers gouging the foundations of what is supposed to be a glittering metropolis to greet a new millennium.

But beyond those images, a less obvious debate confronts planners and architects with a question that could be asked only in a land so burdened by its past: How do you build a new Berlin without either reviving — or seeming to deny — history?

"This discussion could only take place in Germany," said Werner Sewing, a sociologist from Technical University here.

The debate is not just about relics of the Third Reich — like the building in the former East Berlin that once housed Goring's Air Ministry, set to become a new Finance Ministry when the government and Parliament start moving here from Bonn in two or three years.

The discussion also encompasses geometric Communist-era architecture that elsewhere might be torn down on aesthetic and environmental grounds. It even reaches back to the baroque grandeur of the Berlin Palace, destroyed by the Communists after World War II, forcing planners to decide whether to destroy the past to escape it, or recreate it so as not to forget it.

"We lack a considered approach to buildings that are linked to the dark parts

of our history," said Klaus Wagenbach, a Berlin publisher. "We tend simply to clear historical stumbling blocks out of the way."

That possibly explains why, eight years after its fall, barely a few hundred yards of the Berlin Wall still exist — and then only in out-of-the-way corners of the city. And Hitler's bunker — closed to the public lest it become a neo-Nazi shrine — remains hidden by an unmarked grassy mound near the frenetic construction of the Potsdamer Platz.

But nowhere is the debate over the past more divisive than in the Schlossplatz in the former East Berlin, a wide open space at the other end of Unter den Eichen, Berlin's best-known boulevard, from the Brandenburg Gate. This vast space was dominated for centuries by the Berlin Palace, which was partly destroyed by Allied bombing in World War II and then obliterated by the East German Communists in the early 1950s. In its place came the Palace of the Republic, a huge concrete-and-glass edifice designed as monument to socialist advance.

But it was more than that for East Germans. "Everything that there was not in East Germany, you could find there," said Peter Strieder, a senior city official overseeing Berlin's development. "This was where people came for entertainment, pleasure, life."

It was also choking with asbestos, to the extent that, said Barbara Jakubeit, a high-ranking city planner, it will have to be gutted over the next two years to remove toxic substances that are unacceptable in a reunified Germany.

And then what? "If we pull down the Palace of the Republic, we will be doing the same thing to a monument as the East Germans did to the Berlin Palace," Miss Jakubeit said.

Moreover, many East Germans, seven years after reunification, are still prickly about the perceived superiority complex of West Germans and sensitive to Western suggestions that life before reunification was third-rate.

"The argument that the palace doesn't have architectural quality means to Easterners: You weren't good enough," Mr. Strieder said. "People resist that."

Some suggest that the facade of the Berlin Palace should be rebuilt with a modern structure behind it. "Disneyland," Mr. Strieder said dismissively, "a Potemkin facade."

Equally, though, Miss Jakubeit said, you "can't put a department store" on the historical heart of the city, still defined by opera house and museums, cathedral and churches.

The question is only one of many in a vast project of urban renewal. Here, two cities that had grown apart in four decades of Cold War division are supposed to be fused as one over the next five years. Even to create modern services, he said, is costing a fortune: \$6 billion for the water supply, \$4 billion for the telephone and \$2.5 billion for electricity and gas supply and garbage removal. Road, rail and canal connections to the rest of the country will absorb more than \$40 billion in public money. Private investors are pouring some \$16 billion a year into construction projects.

"The transformation to modernity is going ahead at a blistering pace," Mr. Strieder said.

At Miss Jakubeit's offices in the former East Berlin, a scale model of the projected new city is laid out across most of the ground floor, existing buildings marked in white plastic, new or projected edifices in brown wood. In many areas, the two colors are evenly balanced.

At the Potsdamer Platz — a supposed bridge between East and West — huge buildings commissioned by Sony and Daimler-Benz claw for the sky. With some fanfare at a recent topping-out ceremony, a latticed steel dome was placed atop the former Reichstag building that is to house the German Parliament from 1999 — an architectural expression of the future's absorption of the past.

Some projects are less advanced, paralyzed by division. Fifty-two years after World War II, no one seems able to decide on the form of a tribute to Marlene Dietrich, let alone the shape of a memorial to victims of the Holocaust. In all probability, the government's move here will be delayed until the year 2000, some officials said.

Even today, architects debate what the connotations of new government offices should be: Could solid designs be misinterpreted as the monumentalism of Albert Speer's creations for Hitler?

A reason for such debate, some say, is that after years of division Germans have yet to absorb their history into a common perception of the past. As Mr. Wagenbach put it: "East and West still have contrary understandings, or at least a different knowledge, of German history."



HUNGRY GODS — A truck filling a gaping hole Tuesday that opened up along an Athens avenue as a tunnel for the city's new subway is bored beneath it. A judge ordered a halt to tunneling after shopkeepers demanded that the construction company prove it was not endangering their property. A kiosk was swallowed over the weekend.

Now the Hard Part: All-Party Talks Begin in Ulster

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Full-scale negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland began here Tuesday, with deeply entrenched opponents eyeing each other over an ideological chasm.

It was the first time since the creation of the Northern Irish state in 1921 that pro-British unionists and Roman Catholic nationalists seeking a united nation sat down with the British and Irish governments to try to find agreement on the future.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, entered the discussions committed to achieving an end to British rule of the province. The unionist parties were equally determined to remain a part of the United Kingdom.

The IRA has been observing a ceasefire since July 20, clearing the way for Sinn Fein to join the peace talks.

Sinn Fein is one of eight political parties participating in the talks. The Reverend Ian Paisley's pro-British Democratic Unionist Party and the UK Unionist Party are boycotting them because of Sinn Fein's participation.

While Sinn Fein asserted that it was committed to ending the Northern Irish state, Gary McMichael, leader of the Ulster Democratic Party, vowed Tuesday that Sinn Fein would be "dragged kicking and screaming" into the real world.

He said the IRA's 30 years of terrorism had not succeeded in smashing the union. "We are certainly not going into these talks to be talked out of the union by Sinn Fein," Mr. McMichael said.

The Northern Ireland Political Development Minister, Paul Murphy, said Monday night that the government did not expect miracles, but he believed the

talks had a real opportunity of healing historic divisions. "It is important for people to be clear that nothing is ruled out and nothing is ruled in in negotiations," he said.

Talks are to begin simultaneously on three key issues — the internal government of Northern Ireland, Anglo-Irish relations and relations between the British-ruled North and the Irish Republic.

Mr. Murphy said that all parties would have their own agenda, but that the important point was that nothing would emerge without consensus, backed by a referendum and Parliament.

Sinn Fein said Sunday that it had one goal: End British rule and unite Ireland. "Sinn Fein is not going to the negotiating table to strengthen the union — we are going to the negotiating table to smash the union," the party's chief ne-

gotiator, Martin McGuinness, said at a rally. He said negotiating with the unionist parties was not Sinn Fein's prime concern.

"The key player we have to negotiate with is the government," he said, referring to the British. "We are bringing a message to them that it's time for British rule to end."

In an attempt to soften the effect of his words, Sinn Fein on Monday made public part of the opening address by its leader, Gerry Adams. He said the party was "absolutely committed to democratic and peaceful methods of resolving problems," and its objective would be "to achieve through dialogue among the Irish people an agreed Ireland."

London and Dublin have set a May deadline for concluding a political settlement on the province's future.

Tories Begin Conference With Therapy

Reuters

BLACKPOOL, England — The annual conference of Britain's Conservative Party turned into a mass therapy session Tuesday as party members confronted the reasons for their crushing election defeat five months ago.

Rank-and-file members reserved their loudest applause of the first conference session for the new party leader, William Hague, and his predecessor, John Major, when they attributed their party's defeat to years of infighting among its members of Parliament.

Mr. Major, whose six and a half years as prime minister were marred by repeated bloodletting over Europe, was greeted with a loud "No" when he suggested that perhaps he was responsible for the May 1 election rout at the hands of Tony Blair's Labour Party that ended 18 years of Conservative rule.

"Reform the party, back William Hague, rediscover the art of working together, fight every seat for every vote — or fight one another and lose elections," Mr. Major said.

The same theme was taken up by Mr. Hague, who is hoping to mend the party's wounds over Europe by letting Conservative members of Parliament vote according to their conscience if and when the Labour government decides to join Europe's planned single currency.

"I know why we lost," Mr. Hague said. "I am sure many of you do too. So let's not mince words. People thought we had lost touch with those we always claimed to represent."

"Our parliamentary party came to be seen as divided, arrogant, selfish and conceited," he said. "Our party as a whole was regarded as out of touch and irrelevant. That is the truth of it, and we have to come to terms with it."

It was an important speech for Mr. Hague, 36, who knows he must win the affection of his demoralized, cash-strapped party before he can shake up its organization and develop policies that might help it win re-election.

An opinion poll this week said only one in five Britons were satisfied with his performance, and a sizable minority of Conservatives withheld their endorsement of him in a ballot conducted this summer. Although Mr. Hague was backed by a margin of 4 to 1, only 180,000 out of 400,000 ballots sent to party members were returned.

Communists Set a Clash With Yeltsin

Reuters

MOSCOW — The opposition Communists, raising the stakes in a battle with President Boris Yeltsin, said Tuesday they would seek a no-confidence vote in Parliament against the government because of its "disastrous" attempts at economic reform.

The decision put the Communist-led State Duma, the lower house of Parliament, on course for a showdown with Mr. Yeltsin, who has hinted he will dissolve the chamber if it does not stop dragging its feet and enact laws aimed at reforming the economy.

"A radical wing has taken over the Russian government and put the country on a disastrous course," the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, said.

Asked whether he feared that Mr. Yeltsin would dismiss the Duma, Mr. Zyuganov said: "If new elections are held, opposition in the new Duma would be 10 times stronger."

Mr. Yeltsin, in a radio speech Friday, accused the

Duma of blocking economic-reform efforts and, in a veiled threat that he might dissolve Parliament, said his patience was running out.

The Communists ignored both the threats and some signs of compromise during crisis consultations on Monday.

Mr. Zyuganov said 146 Duma deputies had signed a petition to put a no-confidence motion on the chamber's agenda and that it would be submitted for discussion within a week.

The Communists' anger over the economy coincided with a warning by the Russian Red Cross that the living situation was "catastrophic" in Russia and three other former Soviet republics. The Red Cross said many people could die this winter of poverty and cold.

The Communists' defiance also increased the risk of a confrontation in which Mr. Yeltsin could dissolve the Duma, although there is no immediate danger of that, and there is still plenty of time for the Communists to avoid a showdown.

British Red Cross Rejects Gift From 'Diana' Publisher

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Red Cross announced Tuesday that, after consulting with the family of Diana, Princess of Wales, it would refuse any donation from the publisher of a biography of her for its campaign to abolish land mines.

Other charities pursuing the same end said last week that donations from the biographer, Andrew Morton, would be rejected outright. But the Red Cross had been discussing a contribution with the publisher of "Diana, Her True Story — In Her Own Words," the revised version of Mr. Morton's 1992 best-seller.

Mr. Morton outraged Diana's family last week

by revealing that she was the main source for his book.

The British Red Cross said in a statement, "After much consideration, the society feels that being associated with this book would not be appropriate and has decided to withdraw from all negotiations."

A spokeswoman for the publisher, Michael O'Mara, had no immediate comment.

Mr. O'Mara had defended the decision to rush the edition into print after Diana's death in a Paris car crash on Aug. 31, saying "history demanded it" because "Diana would never be able to speak for herself again."

FIGHTER: Bonn Is Set to Clear Funds for Warplane

Continued from Page 1

shadows Sweden's Gripen, a small interceptor, and France's Rafale, whose future is clouded by uncertainties about government support.

Eurofighter's future with the German Luftwaffe still depends on final approval by the Bundestag, but officials said that the same combination of pressures — work for the German aerospace industry and a continuing European industrial alliance in this sector — was expected to provide backing for the project when it comes to a vote next month in Parliament.

Even with last-minute adjustments in the number of planes and the size of Germany's share of the manufacturing, a German order will preserve the

initial consortium: British Aerospace (37.5 percent), Daimler-Benz (30 percent), Italy's Alenia (19.5 percent) and Spain's CASA (13 percent).

The same consortium built Tornado, the first multinational European warplane and a success in the Gulf War. Both planes, however, have been economically problematic. The Eurofighter will have cost an estimated \$75 billion, almost double its original price tag for the program. By the time it goes into service in 2003, it will be almost a decade late; the plane has been renamed "Eurofighter 2000" to reflect the new target date for deliveries.

Last month, problems were discovered with the software that replaces the pilot in tricky maneuvers; these will reportedly cost \$75 million to fix.

BRIEFLY

Irish Foreign Minister Resigns

DUBLIN — Foreign Minister Ray Burke resigned from Parliament on Tuesday, dealing a severe blow to Prime Minister Bertie Ahern's minority coalition government.

Mr. Burke, 54, co-chairman of the all-party Northern Ireland peace talks, had already been embroiled in a saga over his acceptance of a 30,000 punt (\$44,000) political donation from a building firm executive in 1989.

But weekend newspaper reports that highlighted irregularities regarding the granting of passports to an Arab banker in 1990 proved to be the final straw. (Reuters)

Mir Becomes a Little Cleaner

MOSCOW — The Mir space station jettisoned a supply ship filled with garbage Tuesday, a day later than planned, making way for the arrival of a vessel bringing a backup computer and other equipment.

Russian controllers said that the discarded ship would burn up in Earth's atmosphere and that fragments would fall into the South Pacific. The cosmonauts Anatoli Soloviyov and Pavel Vinogradov fixed a problem that had prevented the ship from undocking as planned on Monday. (AP)

Kohl Faces Doubters in Party

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl is coming under pressure within his own party to relinquish the party leadership before parliamentary elections next September. Senior members of the Christian Democratic Union, which opens its annual conference Sunday in Leipzig, have called on Mr. Kohl to step aside.

"There's increasing pressure for a change at the top," Peter Mueller, party chairman for the German state of Saarland, said in the current edition of Stern magazine, published Tuesday. In the same report, Technology Minister Juergen Ruetters warned his party against basing its 1998 election campaign around Mr. Kohl. And Klaus Escher, chairman of the party's youth wing, said it was time for a "generational change." (AP)

War Criminal Gets 2d Chance

THE HAGUE — The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal has ordered a convicted killer to enter a new plea on charges stemming from a massacre of Muslims in July 1995.

The decision Tuesday may set up a trial for Drazen Erdemovic, a Bosnian Croat who pleaded guilty last year to crimes against humanity in the massacre in Srebrenica, a mostly Muslim enclave in northeastern Bosnia.

He was sentenced to 10 years in prison after pleading guilty to a single crime against humanity. Judges have now ruled that his original plea was entered without his knowing its full implications. (AP)

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THE INTERMARKET
Starts
on Page 4

Announcements

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ZONE II - F:
GO: 1.04 SCOT: 1.44
ZONE III - F:
GO: 1.03 SCOT: 1.43
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GO: 1.05 SCOT: 1.43BELGIQUE (zone C) - TWA 21%
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SCOT: 38.38 SCOT: 31.48HOLLANDE (zone D) NLG - TWA 17.5%
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INTERNATIONAL

A 'Damning' UN Report Will Again Accuse Iraq Of Hiding Weapons Data

By Robin Wright
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a report prepared for the Security Council, weapons inspectors for the United Nations will accuse Iraq this week of a series of major violations and obstructions that are almost certain to force the United States to demand new sanctions against Baghdad, UN diplomats say.

"The report has lots of damning facts," a senior UN diplomat familiar with the report said Monday.

The report contends that Iraq is withholding large amounts of vital data on and material for its chemical and biological weapons, both its past programs and its continuing efforts. The report is to be submitted to the Security Council on Saturday.

But despite the report, Security Council approval of tougher sanctions against Iraq — including a proposed ban on international travel by top Iraqi intelligence and military officials — may be out of reach.

Russia, China and France, which as permanent members of the Security Council have veto power over resolutions, have long been eager to restore commercial ties with Iraq. Russia initially announced that it would veto such a resolution, although it changed course after President Bill Clinton appealed to President Boris Yeltsin.

The UN inspectors' report reveals

new information about Iraq's chemical and biological warfare programs.

Iraq admitted that it tested long-range missiles in 1985 that were loaded with a harmless chemical, but it said the purpose of the test was to determine whether an enemy country would be able to send chemicals by missile. After concluding that it could be done, Iraq claimed, it abandoned the program.

But in 1990, the government of President Saddam Hussein now says, Iraq's military industries began a full-scale program that produced 80 missile warheads loaded with deadly toxins and germs in a mere three months — an unlikely scenario, UN inspectors say. The team of international experts so far has been unable to verify the fate of all of the 80 warheads and of any others that Iraq might have produced.

These warheads are one of many big issues remaining, said a source at the United Nations who has seen the inspectors' report.

Most of Iraq's research and development work on arms before the Gulf War in 1991 was on chemical and biological agents that had long storage lives. Much of what was produced then may still be active today, the inspectors fear.

More than six years after Iraqi occupiers were driven from Kuwait and the Gulf War ended, Baghdad still denies UN arms inspectors access to many of its prime weapons sites.



A CHANGING LONDON — Construction cranes framing Big Ben on Tuesday as workers pressed to complete an extension of the Underground's Jubilee Line next year.

BRIEFLY

24 More Die in Algeria Violence

ALGIERS — Thirteen villagers have been killed in Algeria, while the security forces said they had killed 11 members of the Armed Islamic Group, press reports said Tuesday.

The 13 villagers were slain overnight Sunday at Douar Zekmouta, near Medea, 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the Algerian capital, El Khobar and Liberte newspapers said.

On Monday morning, army troops involved in a major offensive against an Armed Islamic Group stronghold south of Algiers killed 11 militants as they tried to escape a siege.

The Algerian press was allowed for the first time to follow a military operation against Islamic groups. (AFP)

No Apologies in South Africa

CAPE TOWN — A former guerrilla army commander in South Africa contended Tuesday that all whites were legitimate military targets in the anti-apartheid struggle, saying there were no innocent civilians.

Brigadier Daniel Mofokeng, now an officer in the National Defense Force, testified at hearings intended to provide a clearer picture of atrocities committed by the military on all sides of South Africa's racial conflict.

Brigadier Mofokeng, a former commander of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, said the armed wing of the Pan Africanist Congress neither regretted nor would apologize for civilian killings.

The brigadier was among the 20 or more military commanders from apartheid-era security forces and black-liberation movements who were subpoenaed or volunteered to appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's special hearings this week. (AP)

For the Record

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has intervened in an effort to persuade Israel to extradite an American accused of a murder in Maryland. She asked for the "maximum cooperation" of the government in having Samuel Sheinbein, 17, tried in the United States. (AP)

JAPAN: Dozens of Veterans Unburden Themselves in Public Mea Culpas, With a Rendering of Wartime Atrocities

Continued from Page 1

through Japanese courts.

Given Japan's ponderous, conservative civil court system, the trials and appeals could drag on for years, if not decades, and the plaintiffs are deemed unlikely to win. But the Japanese activists say their goal is to create an indelible legal record of the historical truth that will be difficult for revisionists to deny. "Young people do not know the truth, because it isn't taught in schools," Mr. Mio said.

Seven lawsuits that were filed in the past two years by the Chinese victims or their families are the most ambitious because they seek to hold postwar Japan liable for the Imperial Army's most heinous deeds.

These are among the plaintiffs:

- Survivors of the some 40,000 Chinese who were forced to go to Japan in 1941 as slave laborers; 6,630 are believed to have died after brutal treatment. Lin Lianren, a plaintiff, escaped from a Hokkaido coal mine and hid in the mountains for 13 years before he was

discovered and repatriated to China.

- Civilians who survived Japanese massacres. In gripping testimony earlier this year, Li Xinying, 77, who was seven months pregnant during the 1937 Nanking massacre (in the Chinese city now known as Nanjing), described being bayoneted in the face, neck, legs and belly by Japanese soldiers after she resisted their attempts to rape her.

- Former "comfort women" who claim they were dragooned as sex slaves for the Japanese military.

- Families of people killed in Unit 731, in which prisoners were infected with diseases in germ warfare experiments and in some cases dissected alive, without anesthesia.

- Families of those who died after contracting bubonic plague, typhus and cholera, which were deliberately introduced among Chinese civilians by Unit 731 scientists to test the diseases as biological weapons.

- People killed or wounded by chemical weapons and poison gas left behind

in China by the retreating Japanese army, including some injured in the last several years when buried ordnance exploded during roadwork, river dredging and sewer repair. China says that 2,000 people have died from such causes since the war.

Japan has pledged to build a facility in China to destroy leftover chemical weapons but, fearing a flood of claims, it

event, Japan settled these issues when it paid China wartime compensation and resumed diplomatic relations 25 years ago, said Kaoru Tokuda, the Justice Ministry attorney supervising the defense.

Lawyers for the Chinese plaintiffs maintain that no statute of limitations should apply to international war crimes. They assert that war reparations paid to nations should not preclude individual victims from suing those who wronged them.

Mr. Mio joined the military police at age 22 "because the salary was higher, and I thought the uniforms looked sharp." He was assigned to gather intelligence on the anti-Japanese resistance in China.

One of the first suspects he interrogated was an ethnic Korean woman suspected of working for a guerrilla group. "I kept beating her until her skin broke and started to bleed, but she didn't answer my questions," Mr. Mio testified. The next day, he sexually assaulted her with the wooden sword that he had used to beat

her. "Now, I regret this," he testified. In 1943, Mr. Mio arrested Wang Yaoyuan, 46, the manager of a textile factory and a father of six, and his nephew Wang Xuejian, who had been named as friends of a suspected communist spy. Mr. Mio tortured the elder Mr. Wang to extract a confession.

"I put him on a long desk and tied his hands and feet and put a handkerchief over his nose and poured water over his head," Mio said. "When he couldn't breathe, he shouted, 'I'll confess!'"

But since he did not admit knowing the spy, Mr. Mio put a candle to his feet. "I grilled them with the flame," Mr. Mio said in an interview. "I thought it was natural. I felt nothing. We did not think of them as people but as objects."

In 1944, Mr. Mio said he transferred the two prisoners, with two other suspects, to Unit 731, an organization so secret that even the military police had no idea what it did. "The only thing I knew about the unit was that nobody had ever come out of it alive," Mr. Mio said.

'I grilled them with the flame. I felt nothing. We did not think of them as people but as objects.'

has resisted calls for the payment of compensation to individual victims.

So far, Japanese government defense lawyers have not disputed that any of the incidents described in the lawsuits occurred. All have been extensively documented by Japanese and Western historians — although many of the facts are disputed by Japanese conservatives.

But government lawyers plan to argue that Japan's 20-year statute of limitations has long since expired and that, in any

NATO: Senators Concerned

Continued from Page 1

broader question in Americans' minds: "Why cannot the Europeans take care of themselves?"

Mrs. Albright said she would "insist that our old allies share this burden fairly."

Several senators, Mr. Helms among them, asked Mrs. Albright how enlargement would affect Russia: Would the Russians be given too large a voice in NATO affairs? Was Russian resentment of enlargement not so broad and emotional as to risk a dangerous backlash?

"Those who have predicted that NATO enlargement would give solace to the hard-liners in Russia have been wrong," Mrs. Albright replied. "The dire predictions about the end of the world if NATO enlarged are not coming true."

She told Mr. Helms that the NATO-Russia joint council that recently held its first meeting in New York would "never be used to make decisions on NATO doctrine, strategy or readiness."

She said the council had an important "explanatory" function, however, adding that "we have walked this line very carefully in terms of not isolating Russia from a new Europe and a new NATO."

At the same time, she said the Russians would have no voice over this or any future enlargement of NATO.

Senator John Warner, Republican of Virginia, asked how enlargement would affect those countries, like Romania,



Mrs. Albright, flanked by Mr. Biden, left, and Mr. Helms arriving to address the Senate foreign relations panel.

Slovenia and the Baltic states, that seek membership but were not accepted in the first wave of expansion.

NATO membership, Mr. Warner suggested, might give Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic an advantage over the other countries, making it easier for them to attract foreign investment, while ultimately easing their military costs.

Mrs. Albright replied that there was no evidence of any financial advantage to NATO membership. She added: "We are taking a number of steps to ensure the Baltic states are more and more enveloped in European institutions."

The secretary of state, in her speech,

offered three fundamental arguments for NATO enlargement:

- It would help "expand the area in Europe where wars simply do not happen."

- It would make NATO stronger and more cohesive, not less so as some critics argue. "The Poles, Hungarians and Czechs are passionately committed to NATO," she said. She praised their cooperation on questions including terrorism and nuclear proliferation.

- It would help bind the nations of Europe together politically, while also giving the candidate members new incentive "to solve their own problems."

She praised the three countries for settling "virtually every old ethnic and border dispute in the region," to pave the way for membership.

An opinion poll issued Tuesday indicated that the doubts expressed by senators are not widely shared by the public. But the survey, by the Pew Research Center, also showed a remarkably low level of public awareness of what NATO enlargement involves.

The survey, taken Sept. 4 to 11, found that 63 percent of Americans supported enlargement, while 18 percent opposed it. But only 10 percent, when asked, could name even a single candidate country.

BARGAINS: Cash Crisis Fire Sale

Continued from Page 1

istry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs.

"They can, for instance, increase prices if they have exhausted the old stock and are selling new stock," said Mohammed Said Zin, the ministry's deputy director.

New orders will no doubt come with new price tags — rates for some cosmetics at Sogo have already risen — but in the meantime Southeast Asia is bargain-basement cheap.

In a store across town, a Fuji Fotomex 10 autofocus camera goes for 140 ringgit — about \$43 at current exchange rates, versus \$55 in June. A Canon UC 2000 video camera is selling for 999 ringgit, \$307 compared with \$396 in June.

In Thailand, foreigners are picking up the shopping slack.

"Thai people have stopped buying computers," said Pairoj Amatana, general manager of IT City Ltd., a computer store in Bangkok. "But our sales have not slowed down, our clients have changed. The baht has fallen so much that computers here are cheaper than they are in Hong Kong or Singapore."

The price of a Compaq multimedia laptop has remained at about 80,000 baht.

But the baht has fallen from 25.61 to the dollar at the beginning of the year to 35.75 baht today. The computer costs \$2,235 at Tuesday's exchange rate, \$900 less.

I get a lot of flight crews who come in to buy digital cameras," Mr. Pairoj said, adding that he would begin raising prices 20 percent to 30 percent a month from now.

And Dominique Mallaret, managing director of Blugage Siam Ltd., a retailer of Louis Vuitton designer luggage, said, "When the baht fell, we only raised the price a little bit because we wanted to show that we are not indifferent to this country's problems."

Yet even with that increase, a leather bag from Louis Vuitton's Epi line that used to cost \$800 now sells for \$700.

In Malaysia, while the low ringgit has brought prices down 30 percent, the country has just opened its annual Shopping Carnival, a government-sponsored initiative to lure foreign tourists, and Singaporeans have flocked across the border to the city of Johor Baru.

"The shopping centers and food stalls are overcrowded, the roads jammed with traffic and parking spots all occupied by cars from Singapore," Mariah Mohammed Amin said in an interview with a local newspaper.

They are hoping to snag bargains like a Givenchy men's wool suit that is now selling at Sogo for about \$450, down 63 percent in dollar terms from three months ago.

ISRAEL: In Release of Hamas Leader, a Glimmer of Hope?

Continued from Page 1

chase to halt terror strikes and to support Mr. Arafat, the major condition set by Mr. Netanyahu would be met.

Sheikh Yassin said Tuesday that Hamas was prepared to call a truce if the Israelis withdrew from the West Bank and removed settlements there, and he stressed that "Islam allows a truce but not a permanent reconciliation."

Though the conditions were blatantly unacceptable to Israel, the talk of a truce in itself, and the embrace of Mr. Arafat, raised hopes that Sheikh Yassin might put his weight behind internal leaders of Hamas who are believed to prefer a working relationship with the Palestinian Authority to a conflict in which the elaborate Hamas social network would be destroyed.

The maneuvering among major forces that until recently had been locked in fierce struggle injected an element of hope into a fiasco that has largely been viewed among Israelis as a major security and political fiasco.

Mr. Netanyahu remained under fierce attack from press commentators and the opposition for approving an assassination attempt that harmed relations with Israel's only remaining Arab ally, Jordan; forced Israel to release Sheikh Yassin and some 70 other Arab prisoners; strengthened Hamas, an organization Mr. Netanyahu was trying to destroy; weakened Mr. Arafat's ability to combat Islamic fundamentalism and eroded the vaunted image of Mossad.

The affair erupted after two Mossad agents tried to poison Khaled Mesthal, the political leader of Hamas, and were apprehended by his bodyguard. A furious King Hussein compelled Israel to provide an antidote to the poison, and agreed to free the Mossad men only in exchange for the trade, painful to Israel.

In his public reaction, Mr. Netanyahu lashed out at the opposition and the press for using a national-security crisis to attack him, while stopping short of acknowledging the assassination attempt. The counterattack continued Tuesday with a statement by Danny Naveh, the

cabinet secretary and Mr. Netanyahu's close lieutenant, who said: "I don't know if there was an attempt to liquidate Khaled Mesthal. One thing is clear to me: there's a cynical attempt by the opposition to liquidate the government."

■ Israel Perceives a 'Change'

David Bar-Ilan, a senior aide to Mr. Netanyahu, said the terms offered by Sheikh Yassin for a truce were unacceptable — but said the fact that Sheikh Yassin's overture was made at all represented "a positive change." The Associated Press reported.

In the past, Hamas leaders have spoken of a "holy war" to establish an Islamic state in what is now Israel.

"We would like to hope that it means that he will preach peace rather than violence," Mr. Bar-Ilan said. "There is no question he has a following and charisma."

An Israeli committee looking into that bungled hit held its first meeting on Tuesday and requested documents it said it needed for its work.

Blair to Hold Vote On Gay Legislation

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — British legislators are, at the earliest opportunity, to take part in a vote on whether to lower the homosexual age of consent from 18 to 16, the government announced Tuesday.

Ministers decided to refer the issue to Parliament after the European Commission on Human Rights said Britain's current laws contravene the European Convention. Two gay men had challenged Britain's laws before the commission.

Lowering the age of consent, a promise made by Tony Blair during his electoral campaign, will make homosexuals and heterosexuals equal under the law.

On Tuesday, the lobbyists welcomed Labour's promise. "This is an historic step," said the organization Stonewall which defends homosexual rights.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Israel Gets Caught

Who's a Terrorist?

The assassination operation gone wrong in Jordan is being described as a major embarrassment for Israel, and it is certainly that. The Israeli government, which has put the fight against international terrorism at the center of its policy, is revealed again as a practitioner of cross-border state terrorism itself. The exploitation of its tie with Jordan has frozen Israel's warmest Arab connection. Its connection with a friendly Western state, Canada, is compromised. It appears that the failed operation against Hamas has in some measure revived a dangerous organization that Palestinian and Jordanian authorities were already constricting in their fashions.

The incident is more than a passing scandal. Few others would deny that, in the Palestinian suicide bombings, Israel has a fiendish security problem that requires and justifies special security measures. But it matters greatly how Israel addresses that problem. Counterterrorism has its claims; the Israeli public gives the government of the day extraordinary latitude (for a democratic country) for the extrajudicial pursuit of terrorists. But counterterrorism conducted without due regard for the circumstances of each operation ends up diminishing Israeli security. No one realizes this more keenly than the se-

curity-conscious Israelis now calling for the resignation of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. To buy back his acknowledged agents — always an Israeli purpose — a leader who demands that Yasser Arafat lock up suspected terrorists is evidently freeing 20 convicted terrorists himself.

A fever to destroy the Jewish state prompts the irreducible core of Palestinian terrorism. But desperation bred by political frustration provides the tinder. This is what stirs the current American effort to get Israeli-Palestinian talks started again. The effort is, however, very timid. A port in Gaza — issues such as this one are too slight to bear the tremendous political weight unavoidably being placed upon them. What is needed now is an approach that measures up to the gravity of the dispute between Israelis and Palestinians.

The Israeli goals — peace and security — are already on the agenda. The matching goal for the Palestinians, the one for which they joined the negotiation in the first place, is statehood, but this goal has yet to be similarly acknowledged, not by Israel and not by the United States. On the American side, the reason given for the hesitation is that any such acknowledgment must be part of an integrated diplomatic strategy. So make it part of an integrated diplomatic strategy. What other way is there?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

No to Assassination

Israel has damaged its own interests with a bungled assassination attempt against a Hamas leader in Jordan. Even if the two agents of its Mossad intelligence service had succeeded in killing Khaled Meshal with an injection of poison, Israel would have compromised its relations with three important friends — Jordan, Canada and the United States — for no obvious security gains. Israel's fury and frustration over terrorist bombings are understandable, but trying to assassinate Palestinian leaders in revenge is not the answer.

The costs of the assassination attempt are mounting by the day. On Monday, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, Hamas's founder and religious leader, whom Israel felt compelled to release from prison to placate Jordanian anger, returned home to welcoming crowds in Gaza. His presence in Gaza will make it that much harder for Yasser Arafat to accept negotiating compromises.

Sheikh Yassin's release also undermines Israel's justified insistence that

the Palestinian Authority stop releasing Hamas militants from jail for political reasons. In addition to Sheikh Yassin, Israel has released 22 Arab prisoners and promises to free up to 50 more as part of a deal to get Jordan to return the captured Mossad agents.

The Amman incident has also created friction with Canada, since the Mossad agents used fraudulent Canadian passports. Further, it has poorly rewarded Washington's patient efforts to revive low-level Israeli-Palestinian peace talks.

These consequences ought to persuade the Netanyahu government to end Israel's use of assassination to deal with its enemies abroad.

Benjamin Netanyahu must accept full responsibility for the Amman fiasco, but the policy long predates his rule. Leaders of a new and weak Israel felt justified in defending their country by whatever means they had available. A militarily formidable Israel that rightly demands acceptance from its neighbors should set aside state-sponsored assassination as a foreign policy tool.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Justice 'Meltdown'

Well, the White House damage-control team has embarrassed Janet Reno yet again, and the guess here is that the attorney general is pretty calm about it. It has been a full year since Ms. Reno was confronted with initial evidence of the biggest political money scandal in a generation, and her response shows little concern with her place in history as a custodian of the Justice Department. So it is unlikely that she would be chastened that only one day after she assured Congress that there was no need for an independent counsel to investigate foreign money or influence peddling on White House premises, Time magazine disclosed the existence of videotapes of White House fundraising events that she and her investigators had not found.

Senator Fred Thompson, chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, rightly describes Justice as being in "departmental meltdown." It turns out that his committee was assured in mid-August by the White House that the video recordings of President Bill Clinton and his contributors did not exist. Normally, Congress could refer a suspected obstruction to the Justice Department. "We might as well make a recommendation to the Department of the Interior under these circumstances," fumed Mr. Thompson.

It would be nice if his remark could be written off as partisan hyperbole, but the record supports him.

Nine months ago, Ms. Reno handed the most important case of her tenure to an inexperienced associate, Laura Ingelsoll. On Sept. 16, she removed Ms. Ingelsoll as agents of the FBI complained that they had been prevented from following leads into the higher levels of the Clinton administration. That made a hash of her claim that her department could investigate her own

boss. But last Friday, only three weeks after this public admission that the investigation was at a virtual standstill, she informed Henry Hyde, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, that she was refusing his request for an independent counsel to look into the full range of fund-raising allegations against Mr. Clinton. The decision could only have been based on Ms. Ingelsoll's flaccid investigation — meaning that Ms. Reno had exonerated President Clinton on every issue except telephone solicitation without a searching inquiry.

On Saturday, the White House admitted that it had the tapes, and Lanny Davis, a White House lawyer, completely destroyed any claim Ms. Reno might have advanced to base her refusal on a thorough knowledge of all pertinent available evidence. Mr. Davis said the White House found the tapes on Wednesday. It tried to inform Justice on Friday, when Ms. Reno had already sent her letter, but was not able to get through. The White House can be criticized for its policy of dribbling admissions, but Ms. Reno is ultimately the victim of her own incuriosity. The tapes may contain nothing that incriminates the president and Vice President Al Gore. But their belated discovery demonstrates that Justice has conducted a slipshod investigation.

The Independent Counsel Act is designed to provide trustworthy investigations into which no one can put a political fix. No such investigation has yet taken place. The law is also based on the premise that the attorney general will have the wisdom to order an inquiry to go forward when he or she is caught in a "personal, financial or political conflict of interest." No such wisdom is within sight.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Japan and Its Economy Have a Crime Problem

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The United States government has released a report on the Russian underground. How about a report on Japan?

We now discover that Japan's four main securities companies (Nomura, Daiwa, Yamaichi and Nikko), together with a major bank (Daicichi Kangyo), have long been handing out the equivalent of hundreds of millions of dollars to a small-time *sokaiya*, a person with gangster connections who specializes in blackmailing corporations.

Almost daily we have reports on yet another conservative politician caught with his fingers in the web of corruption. Meanwhile, Japan's main gangster group, the Yamaguchi-gumi, which is responsible for much of this ugliness, is having a carefree nationwide shoot-out between rival factions.

Outsiders often wonder why allegedly crime-free Japan gives its gangsters such a free hand, complete with recognized headquarters, branch offices and assemblies. What outsiders don't realize is just how deeply embedded these people are in the society. Recently a leading politician in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Eitaro Ito, announced proudly in a magazine article that, unlike most other LDP politicians, he did not have to indulge in vote-buying because he could rely on the Yamaguchi-gumi to bring out the votes for him.

He said point-blank that cutting the links between the twilight world of

gangsterdom and conservative politics in Japan was impossible.

Even in Russia, a statement like that would draw some comment. In Japan it was simply ignored. It was seen as one of those unpleasant facts of life that if left unnoted might just possibly go away, like Japan's war guilt.

That small-time *sokaiya* who could blackmail much of Japan's financial establishment so easily has links right through to the very top level of Japan's

The insatiable need for money guarantees that there can be no real crackdown.

political establishment via the now deceased power broker and ultranationalist Yoshio Kodama, a friend of former prime ministers who had made his money from the rape of pre-1945 China, having been sent there initially by Japan's Foreign Ministry.

Currently the media are making a fuss about U.S. threats to impose fines on Japanese shipping as retaliation for Japan's exorbitant and discriminatory port charges. What we are not told is that those charges are organized by the Yamaguchi-gumi in cooperation with

something called the Japan Harbor Transportation Association, long a lucrative source of post-retirement positions for government officials.

In short, the chances of Japan's conservative establishment reforming itself are close to nil. Apart from anything else, the insatiable need for money to fund LDP vote-buying and other political activities guarantees that there can be no real crackdown.

Mr. Royama's article spoke of the millions of yen that even junior politicians have to move daily to stay alive politically. Scandals erupt only when someone is unlucky enough to get caught. Threats of crackdowns make life easier for the gangsters. They can extort even more from their victims by threatening to create future scandals.

They can also try to influence Japan's political future.

Currently, the course of Japanese politics hangs very much on a little-publicized struggle between liberals and right-wingers in the LDP. Corrupt power brokers have found an easy way to shift the balance of power in favor of the right: announce publicly the names of key liberals who have also received some of their political funding. The resulting media fuss and turmoil leave the LDP liberals discredited while ignoring the much larger amounts of corrupt money going to right-wing and ultranationalist politicians.

Meanwhile, the pressing needs of Japan's stagnant economy are also ig-

nored. Many outsiders see hope in Japan's planned deregulation and administrative reforms. But most of the reforms will be sidetracked by those who rely on the status quo as a source of funds and political support.

Other promised stimuli for the economy, like reduced company tax or higher land sales liquidity, will have only marginal effect.

With interest rates at unbelievable lows, Japan's only real economic card is expanded public works spending. But widespread revulsion against the often gangster-related waste and corruption in past spending, plus the burden of public debt it has caused, have led the government to promise reduced rather than increased spending.

That could just be the straw that breaks Japan's hitherto stout economic back. The high level of personal savings causes a chronic lack of domestic demand, and over-reliance on export surpluses, to keep the economy moving.

In this situation, mobilization of surplus funds for domestic spending that offers real returns, like improved transport or education, is the obvious answer. But Japan seems determined to go in precisely the opposite direction.

The mentality that cannot handle the gangster problem seems incapable of handling economic problems, too.

The writer, a former Australian diplomat, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Since Dayton Is Doomed, Get On With the Partition of Bosnia

By John J. Mearsheimer

CHICAGO — The Clinton administration has got itself into a real pickle in Bosnia. Congress wants American troops out by June 1998, but the Clinton team has no exit strategy. Indeed, its current policy of keeping Bosnia together guarantees an endless American military commitment.

Congress will eventually compel a withdrawal — whether in 1998 or later — because the United States cannot keep troops in Bosnia forever. But war will erupt again when America leaves, bringing vast harm to Bosnia and jeopardizing American policy in Europe.

The administration can avoid this disaster only by dropping its current policy and moving now to organize the peaceful partition of Bosnia. Only a managed partition can let the United States leave without triggering a new war.

American forces are stuck in Bosnia because they are there to carry out an unworkable accord, the 1995 Dayton agreement. The agreement calls for uniting Bosnia's three hate-filled ethnic groups in a single state, but that goal is infeasible.

The Croats and the Serbs

want no part of a multiethnic Bosnia — that is why they fought the war in the first place. They want partition. Even the Muslims, who favored integration only because they would dominate a united Bosnia, now talk openly of partition.

Dayton's failure was predictable. History records no instance in which ethnic groups have agreed to share power in a democracy after a large-scale ethnic civil war. Such wars end only with a dictatorship that restores order by the knout, or with partition. The democratic power-sharing that Dayton envisioned has no precedent.

The Clinton team maintains that the Dayton accord is being put into effect, albeit slowly. Richard Holbrooke, the architect of Dayton, sees "significant signs of progress," while Samuel Berger, the president's national security adviser, maintains that "peace is beginning to take root." These assessments are based on theology, not the facts on the ground.

Dayton promised to return refugees to their homes and to build central Bosnian political

institutions. Unfortunately, we see complete failure on both counts. Of the roughly 2.1 million Bosnians forced from their homes during the war, some 300,000 have returned home since the Dayton accord was struck. However, less than 30,000 of these have returned to homes in areas where they are part of a minority group.

At the same time, about 80,000 more Bosnians have left their homes since Dayton, because the boundaries it established made them minorities where they lived. Thus, 50,000 fewer Bosnians live in integrated communities after Dayton than did before the accord. Refugees are moving, but in the wrong direction.

Similarly, the effort to create multiethnic political institutions has been stillborn. The Croat-Muslim Federation, which is supposed to be running half of the country, is a sham. The Bosnian Croats have effectively joined Croatia proper, while largely refusing to cooperate with their Muslim partners.

The Serbs likewise remain firmly committed to partition,

refusing to cooperate with efforts to create a central Bosnian authority.

The administration hopes to turn the Serbs in favor of Dayton by backing Biljana Plavsic against its arch-nemesis, Radovan Karadzic. But Mrs. Plavsic is hardly the leader to guide the Bosnian Serbs into a united Bosnia. Rather, she is an extreme Serbian nationalist who holds hateful views about Muslims and was a fervent supporter of ethnic cleansing. She condemned the Dayton accord when it was signed in 1995, and her newfound support for Dayton is paper thin.

Meanwhile, relations between American soldiers and Bosnian Serbs have deteriorated to the point where violence is a live possibility. Most Serbs now view the Americans and the rest of the NATO troops as an occupation force bent on punishing them unfairly.

This new animus stems from NATO's recent efforts to arrest Serbian war criminals, disarm Serbian paramilitary forces and seize police and radio stations on Mrs. Plavsic's behalf. Fortunately, no Americans have been killed, but there is a sense of danger among the troops.

This development bodes ill for a prolonged American stay in Bosnia, especially since there will be continuing pressure on NATO to act aggressively to try to make Dayton work.

The problem is not that progress has been slow, but that it has been virtually nonexistent. The Clinton team nevertheless argues for staying the course, now suggesting that troops might have to stay in Bosnia well beyond June to bring Dayton to a successful conclusion.

Such a policy is bound to prove domestically unsustainable. Opposition to Mr. Clinton's position is clearly growing, as is pressure to remove American troops sooner rather than later.

Last June, a House bill to stop financing the troops after December 1997 was only narrowly defeated, and a similar bill with a June 1998 deadline passed overwhelmingly. In July, the Senate passed a non-binding resolution calling for a complete troop withdrawal by June 1998. Calls for withdrawal are appearing in growing numbers on editorial pages.

So the wheels are coming off the policy. The final straw could take several forms. Some American troops could fall to a terrorist attack, or in a firefight

like the one in Somalia. Or Congress could cut off financing for the troops after June.

Even if Congress allows yet another extension, it will surely be short, and the last one. So American forces have no long-term future in Bosnia. Nor do the forces of America's NATO allies, since they have promised to follow it out the door.

The administration needs a new policy before the current one collapses. There is still time to pursue the best alternative, a three-way partition of Bosnia. Such a solution requires active American involvement. The United States must design the partition and stand willing to subsidize and oversee it.

Large population transfers must be organized and assisted. American pressure on the parties will be required to secure their agreement, since none can be given all they want. But at least such a partition might allow an American withdrawal without starting a new war.

The alternative — clinging to Dayton until its inevitable implosion — would have high costs for both Bosnians and Americans. A savage new war would be bound to erupt soon after the departure of American troops. New ethnic cleansing would be likely. Croatia and Serbia might join forces and divide Bosnia between them, suppressing the Muslims by force and leaving them stateless.

And American prestige would suffer the effects of an abrupt policy collapse. Recrimination and blame games would erupt among the NATO powers. Indeed, the Clinton administration's plan to expand NATO would probably be a casualty of a second Bosnian war. After all, if NATO could not shut down the war in Bosnia, how could it be expected to maintain peace in the heart of Europe?

Partition is an ugly answer to the Bosnian question, but far better than a violent breakdown of Dayton.

The writer, a professor of political science at the University of Chicago, contributed this to The New York Times.

What Is a Civil Servant's Duty?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Trial begins this Wednesday in Bordeaux of Maurice Papon, who is charged with complicity in crimes against humanity. It is the latest, and no doubt the last, of the trials resulting from the Vichy government's collaboration with Nazi Germany during World War II.

Mr. Papon, now 87, was deputy to the Vichy prefect in Bordeaux, and among other duties was put in charge of "Jewish questions." He organized the arrest and transfer

has written, the Germans initially thought of expelling Germany's Jews to France. When they annexed Alsace, they forced the Jewish residents out, into the occupied part of France. The decision to exterminate the Jews was not made until the end of 1941.

The Vichy regime had its own ideology of "national revolution," by which it wanted to remake France as a right-wing authoritarian state with a colonial and maritime role in German-dominated Europe. Its anti-Semitism was connected to the thought of certain prewar French writers, such as Charles Maurras, and to ideological and social conflicts going back to the 19th century.

Mr. Paxton argues that in dealing with the Germans, Vichy officials fell into the trap of doing more than the Germans asked, arguing to themselves that by doing so they preserved a certain freedom of action.

As the end of the war approached, Mr. Papon took steps to distance himself from Vichy and establish contacts with the Resistance, just as his contemporary in the Vichy government, Francois Mitterrand, later president of France, had done a year earlier.

He slipped easily into the postwar civil service, which was pressed to find able men. He entered politics in 1968 and became a minister in 1978. In President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's second government. It was only in 1981, thanks to documents assembled over the years by the son of one of the Bordeaux Jews sent to the death camps, that Mr. Papon's wartime actions were fully revealed.

He was formally accused in 1983. President Mitterrand was one of those responsible for prolonging the investigations that followed. The trial has arrived only now, when few survive from Vichy.

The case is not really like the others in France concerning

crimes against humanity. The SS officer Klaus Barbie and Paul Touvier, a collaborationist police official, believed in the Nazi cause. Mr. Papon was a civil servant carrying out his duties in difficult times. That will be his defense.

He has said he intervened to spare many Jews, warned others before arrest, and tried to organize the transports in humane conditions. He says that as a local official of a government under military occupation (after 1942) he had little freedom to act on his own.

The trial will settle that. The principle at issue concerns the personal moral responsibility of an individual ordered to collaborate in injustices, and beyond that the collective responsibility of a government civil service.

It has provided an occasion for the Catholic Church to acknowledge its own collective responsibility in what happened to France's Jews, and last week church leaders offered a solemn apology to France's Jewish community.

The German army and civil service have been condemned for collaborating in Nazi policies that violated core values both of German civilization and of the Christian churches in Germany. The officers who swore a personal oath to Hitler in the 1930s shut their eyes to the atrocious events of the 1940s because they put fidelity to their oaths above common morality.

It is not an easily dismissed problem that concerns only Vichy, the Nazis and the past. In Washington just a few months ago, an official who discreetly but illegally reported wrongdoing by the CIA to Congress had his career wrecked as the result. The president approved.

Obviously an individual has little chance against the weight of government, and during the war a dissident would have put his own life at risk. But duty cannot mean collaboration in manifest evil.

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Dissent would be risky, but duty cannot mean collaboration in manifest evil.

to camps in France of thousands of French and foreign Jews. They mostly were subsequently sent on to the Nazi death camps.

The case is significant because Mr. Papon was neither an anti-Semitic ideologue nor, at the time of Vichy, a political figure. He was an ambitious young civil servant with a family background of center-left politics. When the war broke out he was 29. (His education had been in literature, law and political studies, and also, unusually for the time, in sociology and psychology.)

Demobilized from the army after France surrendered, he was offered a government post in Vichy through family contacts. In Bordeaux, under the anti-Jewish legislation brought in by the Petain government in 1940, he was responsible for identifying who was Jewish (according to the government's criteria), organizing the seizure of their property and, later, arranging for their transfer to German control.

Note that all this was begun by the Petain regime before the Germans asked for it. As Robert Paxton, the eminent American historian of Vichy,

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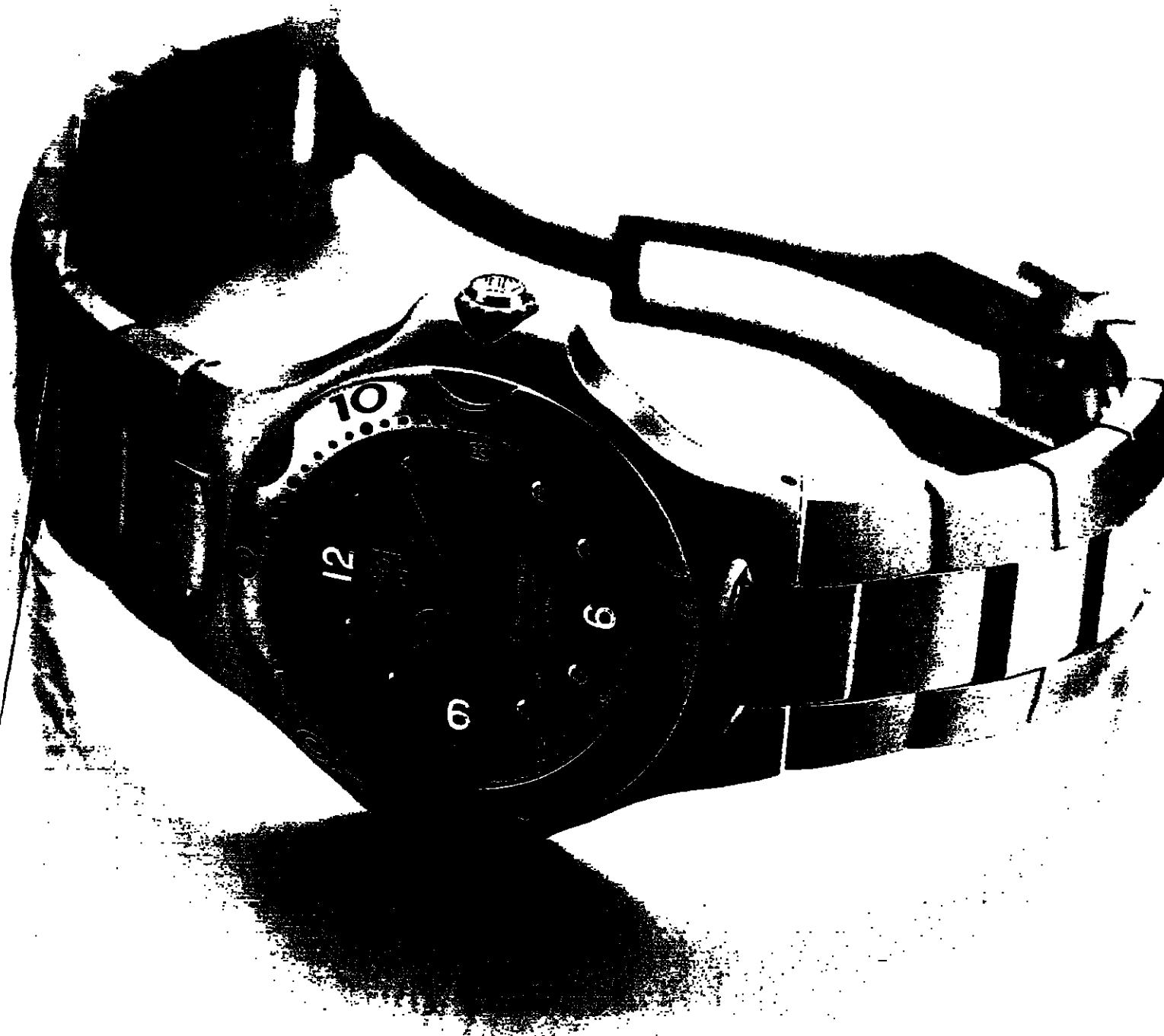
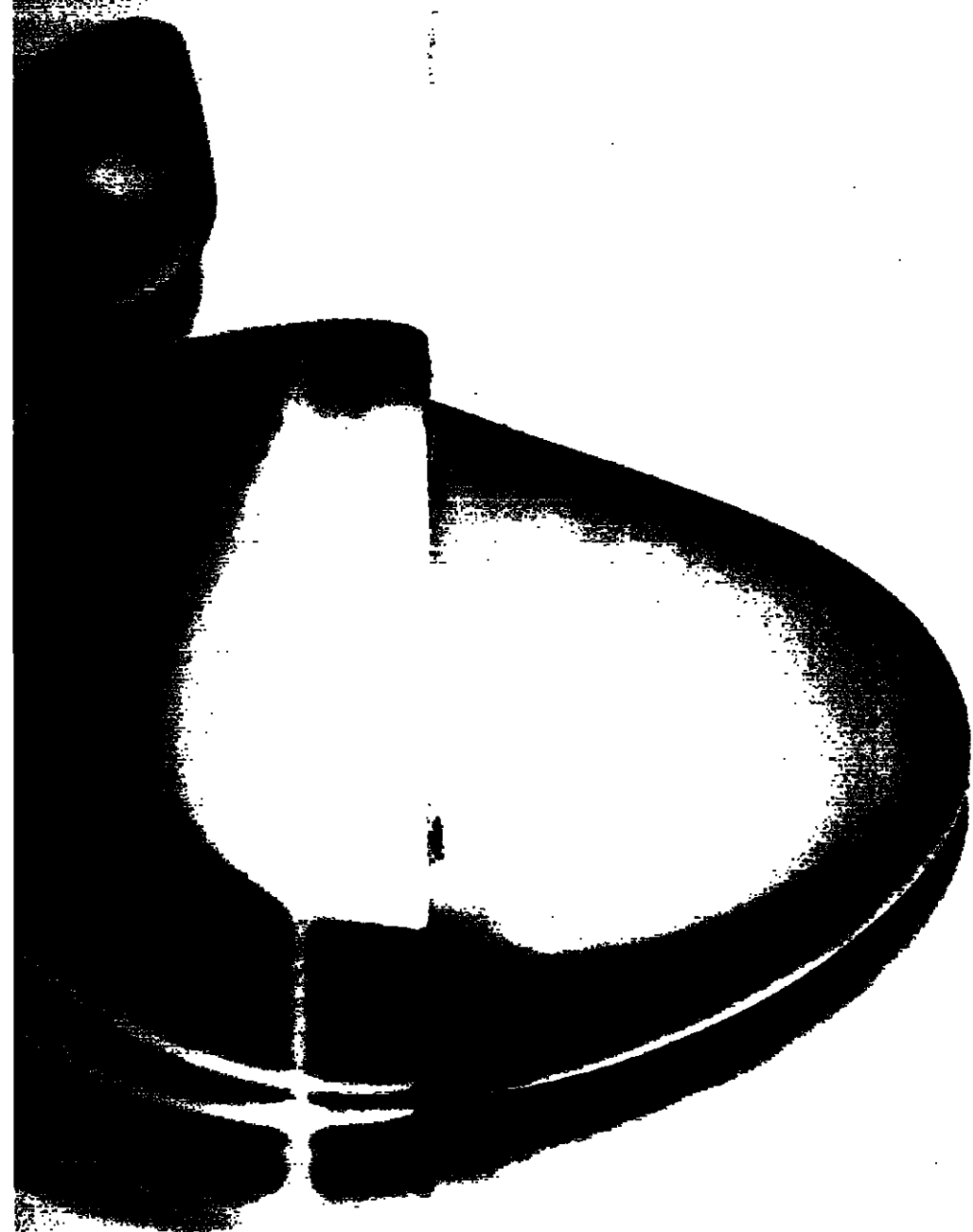
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Most of the album's 13 songs are forgettable; fewer than half may linger.

Elsewhere, the album is full of bid-shouldered guitar riffs and unmistakable Stones interplay, like the staggered rhythm guitars in "Low Down" and slide-guitar riffing of "Too Tight."

But professionalism can carry e songs only so far. Maybe for the tou 2000, the Stones should put out a n nificant EP or an album filled out v hard-grooving instrumentals, instea grinding out songs for an ever-grow scrap heap.

Between the lines, "Bridges to Babylon" insinuates thoughts of age, decay and death. In "Out of Control," which echoes the Temptations' "Cloud Nine" and the Stones' own "Heart-breaker," the singer recalls "times long ago" when he was young, foolish, angry, vain and lucky: "Tell me how have I changed," he sings self-mockingly.

stage) brings him back center stage and in total triumph. Once again we are, as in "Travesties," dealing with a group of world-class talents who might have met, though in fact few of them did, in a place where they all happened to be living at roughly the same time. Instead of Lenin and Tzara and James Joyce in 1917 Zurich, we now have A. E. Housman (the *Shropshire Lad* himself — or at any rate Stoppard's quirky research that we only now discover there were few places Housman hated more than that Shropshire), and Oscar Wilde, Frank Harris, Jerome

At one level, and there are many, many more, this is a play about a little known, self-torturing, closet-gay poet trying to come to terms with his sexual and poetic self amid tremendous late-Victorian uncertainty. One of the central paradoxes of the man is that he left university without a degree and was within 15 years one of the most distinguished classical professors in the world, as acerbic in his textual commentaries as he was paralytically shy in real life — so shy that he moved six times, each time because a neighbor spoke to him on the train to work.

His life was marked only, as Stoppard

can best be described as a mix of "Sunset Boulevard" and "Blithe Spirit."

A young couple rents a San Francisco apartment only to find it haunted by the ghost of a 1920s would-be movie star. Once that sounds familiar, the plot was often tried as a Glenn Close movie called "Maxie" and that didn't work either. But here a lot of new talent has gone into papering over the cracks, and in Summer Rognlie, who plays the Close double role, we seem at last to have found the next Judy Holiday.

Lastly, a personal footnote. Were I ever again to live outside London, which is unlikely, perhaps I would seek some where near Newbury in Berkshire. A town famous in my childhood only for racing and farming now finds itself at the center of a triangle of three quite remarkable barn-like theaters: Andrew Lloyd Webber's private Sydmonton, where much of his work is always staged; Jill Fraser's courageous little Warmill, shamefully threatened by a bypss, and now Mary and David Russell's Lombé Manor, private but open to the public for at least one season a year of smallscale opera and late-night cabaret of tremendous charm in a country-house setting.

Between the lines, "Bridges to Babylon" insinuates thoughts of age, decay and death. In "Out of Control," which echoes the Temptations' "Cloud Nine" and the Stones' own "Heart-breaker," the singer recalls "times long ago" when he was young, foolish, angry, vain and lucky: "Tell me how have I changed," he sings self-mockingly.

Gucci Offers Some Airs On a Worn-Out G-String

Designers often keep comm- in the showroom. But Sander is an ic of user-friendly modern dressing, and ne of her

Moore/Thomas
Gucci's G-string, sheer skirt and tuxedo.

Since celebrities are fashion's currency, Krizia came up with the actual Furrah Paw, the big-haired star of the 1970s, still showing her assets in a brief black dress with sheer insert at the cleavage. That was one of Krizia's graphic looks in a collection that was on the current track, because it endorsed the sexy Milan trend for dresses. They were sexy in leather, shiny in lamé and with an artistic touch when paint strokes caressed the sheer chiffon.



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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1997

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Cambridge: Britain's High-Technology Hotbed

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, England—The low-rise, glass-and-brick building sits unobtrusively on the outskirts of this university town, but the hectic pace of activity inside gives a hint of the bold ambitions of the corporate tenant.

Six years after Nigel Playford dreamed of using digital radio to set up an alternative, national telephone network, the company he founded, Ionica Group PLC, is turning that vision into reality.

Ionica now can provide service to about 20 percent of the population, mainly in East Anglia and central England, and is on track to extend coverage to most of Britain and win up to 10 percent of the national market in five years.

An initial offering was snapped up in July, valuing the company at about \$714.9 million (\$1.15 billion).

Ionica's ability to bring together tech-

nological know-how, business acumen and venture capital has made it the leading example of the so-called "Cambridge phenomenon," a phrase coined more than a decade ago as Britain sought to create its own Silicon Valley.

"In theory, Ionica could have been set up anywhere in the country," said Ian Morris, the company's director for external affairs. "What Nigel had access to in Cambridge was a network of technologically able and also entrepreneurial people."

That network won perhaps its biggest seal of approval this summer when Microsoft Corp. announced plans to invest \$50 million to establish a research laboratory here, its first research facility outside the United States.

Bill Gates, the Microsoft chairman, also donated \$20 million toward a new computer-studies building at the university, and he is chipping in £10 million toward a £30 million venture-cap-

ital pool being set up by Herman Hausser, whose Amadeus fund-management group has played a key role in Cambridge's growth.

"We're going to put together a really amazing group of people," said Mr. Gates, who spoke at the university on Tuesday after meeting with Prime Minister Tony Blair to discuss the government's plan to connect all British schools to the Internet. "The computer-science tradition here and the companies in the area made this a great spot for us."

John Shields, senior vice president for research at Cantab Pharmaceuticals PLC, said, "Having the opportunity to interact with top-quality scientists nearby was a big influence in my coming here." Cantab uses biotechnology to develop vaccines for treating cervical cancer and other diseases.

The Cambridge area boasts some 1,200 "knowledge-based" companies employing 30,000 people and generating

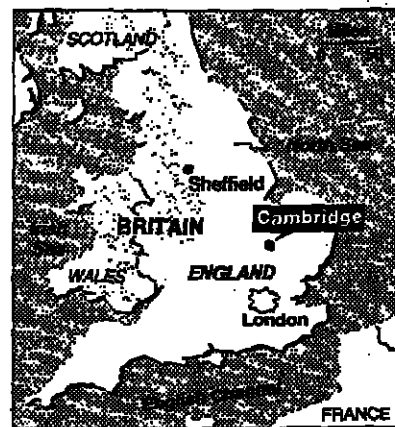
sales of more than £3 billion. About 85 percent of start-up companies here survive more than five years, well ahead of the national norm of about 50 percent.

Cambridge has long been a magnet for scientists. University members have won more than 50 Nobel prizes, and the area is littered with public and private research institutes like the Laboratory for Molecular Biology, where Watson and Crick unraveled the structure of DNA.

The university has built on that by cultivating close ties with industry, creating the country's first science park and facilitating the efforts of academics to launch companies.

It is a measure of Cambridge's breakthrough that some residents are beginning to question whether the area is becoming a victim of its own success.

The tranquil lifestyle of a small university city of just over 100,000 people, situated less than an hour north of London, has been a key ingredient of the



Cambridge formula. But the city's narrow streets are clogged on many days, and fast-growing companies like Ionica are beginning to encounter difficulty obtaining the space and planning permission to expand.

"There is a dilemma," said Simon Shohet, a consultant with Segal Quince, Wickstead. "The quality of life here is good partly because it is not hugely congested."

Motorola Sees a Jump In Chip Sales

Strong Earnings Lift Technology Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Motorola Inc. kicked off the third-quarter earnings reporting season by exceeding expectations and by delivering a bullish forecast for semiconductor sales, sending stock prices, particularly computer-related shares, higher Tuesday.

"Investors expect companies to come in with great earnings in order to keep this market booming," said Jeffrey Serrat, a U.S. equities trader at Credit Lyonnais Securities Inc.

Investors were mostly encouraged by Motorola's prediction for increasing sales in its main wireless and chip businesses, which account for 84 percent of its revenue. Although U.S. pricing sales will not improve until next year, Motorola said its overall profit would rise this quarter, and it painted a rosier picture for 1998.

The forecast sent the company's share price up \$2.1875 to close at \$73.1875.

But Motorola warned of slower sales growth in the fourth quarter and said it could take pretax charges of as much as \$100 million as it reviewed other businesses that had not met expectations.

Late Monday, Motorola announced that third-quarter earnings rose 29 percent in the third quarter but said its results were below expectations because of weak pager sales and a decision to stop making Macintosh-type computers.

The company earned \$266 million, or 44 cents a share, on sales of \$7.4 billion in the quarter. That compared with earnings of \$206 million, or 34 cents a share, on sales of \$6.5 billion in the like period last year.

The company said it had taken a \$95 million pretax charge against third-quarter earnings to end its relationship with Apple Computer Inc.

It attributed the move to Apple's decision to limit the introduction of its new technology and to phase out future licensing.

Excluding the charge, Motorola said profit rose 59 percent to \$328 million.

See MOTOROLA, Page 14

Sun Takes On Microsoft, Filing Lawsuit Over Java

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALM CAY, California—Sun Microsystems Inc. took the gloves off Tuesday in its battle with Microsoft Corp., suing the software giant for breach of contract over its use of Sun's popular Java technology.

The action represented Sun's latest effort to preserve what it calls the next big advance in computing: a language for developing software that works on any computer system, not just Microsoft's Windows. The complaint, which Sun filed in federal court, also charges Microsoft with trademark infringement, false advertising, unfair competition and interference with prospective economic advantage.

Sun said the action came after negotiations with Microsoft for the last six months had failed.

Sun said it was seeking an injunction to prevent Microsoft from using the Java Compatible logo and is seeking to prevent Microsoft from "misleading" Java developers and prevent them from delivering "anything but fully compatible" Java software.

He would force Microsoft to modify its new Internet browser.

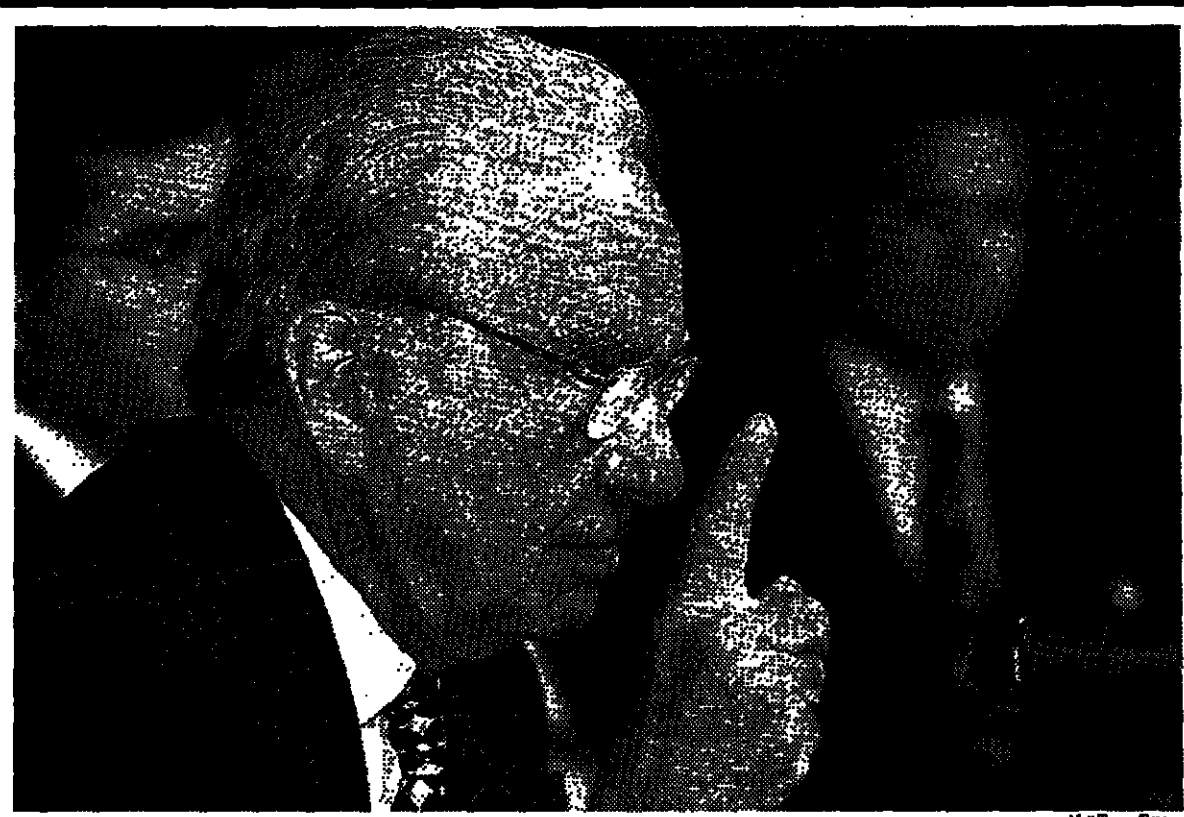
Sun claims that Microsoft has used a version of the Java language in its new Internet Explorer software that only works on computers running on Windows operating software. Java makes it possible for uses of the World Wide Web to view fancy animated graphics sent from remote computers.

Sun alleges that Microsoft distorted an intended purpose of Java, to run seamlessly across many machines, and possibly violated the companies' licensing agreement. Sun has never revoked any of the hundreds of licenses that it has granted since it released Java nearly two years ago. Microsoft has defended its adoption of Java, saying that it needed to make sure it works well with Windows and that Sun is just trying to keep control of a potentially lucrative product.

Microsoft executives could not immediately be reached for comment.

The suit demands that Microsoft modify Internet Explorer 4.0, which the company began shipping last week, so that it uses a version of Java that runs across many machines.

Failing that, Microsoft is being asked to stop using the Java trademark on the Internet Explorer 4.0. (AP, AFX)



RESISTANCE—Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., at the company's annual meeting in Adelaide, Australia, on Tuesday. He declined to repeat his bullish profit forecasts of last year. He also said he opposed any tightening of privacy laws after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and defended paparazzi photographers. "Privacy laws are for the protection of people who are already privileged," he said.

MEDIA MARKETS

Europeans Revolt at U.S. Studio Tactics

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — After years of pouring billions of dollars into Hollywood film and television production, European broadcasters are voicing outrage at the tactics a number of American studios are using to squeeze additional revenue out of non-U.S. buyers.

For European viewers, the higher prices demanded by the Hollywood studios are often passed along as increased costs for digital pay-television packages, the broadcasters say. "It's an emotional issue for broadcasters," said James McNamara, president of Universal Television Enterprises.

Ongoing disputes involving Viacom Inc.'s Paramount Pictures Corp., Kirch Group of Germany, Mediaset SpA, owned by the Italian media executive Silvio Berlusconi, France's Television Par Satellite digital network and others threaten future contracts.

Past partnerships between American studios and European broadcasters have contributed more than \$10 billion to Hollywood films and television series in the past two years, according to industry sources.

European broadcasters once could pick and choose individual episodes of series, said Harry Evans Sloan, chairman and chief executive officer of the Luxembourg-based Scandinavian Broadcasting System Inc. "Now the major studios say you

have to take entire series you haven't seen and others that have run for years that you don't want," he said.

The Europeans are hitting back where it hurts, producing their own telefilms and series and turning away from U.S. programs, they say.

"The prices have become so high for American series and films that it has encouraged a boom in German production, teaching us that German product draws more audiences," said Helmut Thoma, managing director of RTL Plus GmbH.

"The big advantage of U.S. product was that it used to be affordable by comparison to producing in Germany. Now with the higher prices, it no longer makes sense," he said.

Irate at being denied Paramount films it thought it had paid for, Italy's Mediaset is threatening to cancel future contracts.

To Our Readers

To present the New York Stock Exchange tables more legibly, the International Herald Tribune has begun publishing a redesigned list of NYSE share prices. (Page 16)

The type size has been enlarged and the space between lines widened. This has been achieved by eliminating shares that seldom trade and by dropping shares not available to most investors. In limiting the list to the 2,600 most traded shares, the new table

"Next year there may be no deals," Giovanni Stabellini, Mediaset's senior vice president for acquisitions, said at Mipcom, an international television conference that closed here last week. "Paramount loses its European locomotive if this practice continues."

A spokesman for Kirch Group was equally incensed over Paramount's failure to provide films for which the German broadcaster thought it had contracts. In what are known in the media trade as "output deals," European broadcasters paid American studios large sums for their total output over periods ranging from three to 10 years, largely to guarantee that they would have the rights to hit films as lures for pay digital-television packages.

In the first four months of 1996 alone, Kirch Group paid \$3.5 billion for rights

See MOVIES, Page 18

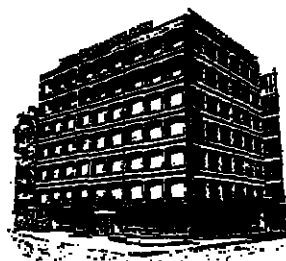
CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Oct. 7 Libid-Libor Rates									
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Canada	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Denmark	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
France	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Germany	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Italy	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Japan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Netherlands	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Portugal	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Spain	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Sweden	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Switzerland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Taiwan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
UK	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
US	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

Key Money Rates									
	1m	3m	6m	12m	1y	2y	3y	5y	10y
Australia	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Canada	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Denmark	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
France	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Germany	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Italy	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Japan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Netherlands	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Portugal	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Spain	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Sweden	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Switzerland	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Taiwan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
UK	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
US	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

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Global Private Banking



Headquarters of Republic National Bank of New York (Savings) S.A. in Geneva.

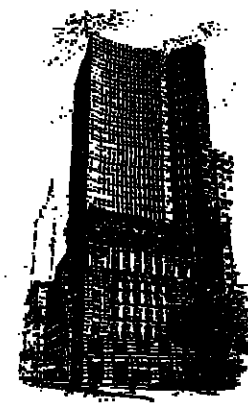
There are as many formulas for success in business as there are businesses. Republic's formula has a time-tested advantage: it works.

It is based on a carefully balanced approach that puts client security first. We maintain one of the strongest capital ratios in our industry, a high degree of operating efficiency and a relatively small loan portfolio. All of which

result in credit ratings that are AA.

Conservatism, however, is only part of the Republic story. We combine safety with a dynamic policy of global expansion, as well as an enlarged offering of investment opportunities. Moreover, and very importantly, a quality of client service that is truly exceptional.

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Continued on Page 19

WORLD'S LARGEST

EUROPE

2 Firms Say Data Can Flow on Power Lines

LONDON — Northern Telecom Ltd. of Canada and United Utilities PLC of Britain said Tuesday they had developed technology that allows data to be sent over electricity wires.

The technology — details are to be announced Wednesday — could transform the ability of apartment companies to compete with dominant telephone companies. It would dramatically cut costs incurred by new phone companies because they could avoid digging up roads to lay lines to consumers' homes, analysts said. As the technology develops, it could also carry voice calls, which account for most of the revenue of dominant telephone companies.

"If it does work, the monopoly position of the national telecom operators, Deutsche Telekom, Telecom Italia, or others, would be severely weakened," said Jonathan Shantay, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais.

Forecasters for market share, revenue, earnings and cash flow for Europe's dominant tele-

phone companies would have to fall," he said.

The new technology could convert existing electricity networks into information-access networks, spurring further growth in Internet use, and could spark a wave of joint ventures between telecommunications and power companies.

Similar technologies have been tested in the last couple of years to transmit electricity-metering information.

However, "the technology in the past has always hit a brick wall because transferring voltages through transformers always caused interference," said David Campbell, an analyst at Greig, Middleton & Co. "If they say they've overcome that obstacle, that would be interesting."

Most companies entering the telecommunications market find it too expensive to lay telephone lines all the way to people's homes; instead, they pay the dominant phone companies fees to use their local network.

Relying on their biggest competitor's net-

work can prove costly to new companies. In Britain, Mercury Communications Ltd. paid as much as a third of its profit to British Telecommunications PLC during some periods of its development.

Analysts said that was a major contributor to the financial problems Mercury incurred in 1994 when it took a £120 million (\$193.6 million) charge and contributed to a 22 percent fall in pretax profit at its parent company, Cable & Wireless PLC.

"BT will have to write down its assets by billions of pounds" if the new technology works, Mr. Campbell said, "but it takes a bit of believing."

Stock in British Telecommunications PLC fell 6 pence, to 453 pence.

Neither Nortel nor United Utilities would give further details of the technology.

Stock in United Utilities fell 9 pence, to 756 pence, while Nortel stock was up \$2.8125, to \$111.00, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Tax Raid Targets Dresdner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — A Dresdner Bank AG management board member, Hans-Guenther Adenauer, said Tuesday he would resign after prosecutors raided his home in a widening investigation into whether Germany's largest banks helped clients evade taxes by concealing assets abroad.

Dresdner's chief executive, Juergen Sarrazin, whose home also was searched, said he would not seek election to Dresdner's supervisory board after he retired next May.

Mr. Adenauer, the great-nephew of former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, is the second top executive at Germany's second-largest bank to step down over the inquiry, which also is studying whether some of the country's top banking executives personally evaded income taxes.

Wolfgang Roeller, Dresdner's supervisory board chairman, resigned Sept. 16 after prosecutors said they had stolen money to Liechtenstein.

Mr. Adenauer, whose responsibilities included corporate finance, has been with Dresdner for 30 years and on its board for 11 years.

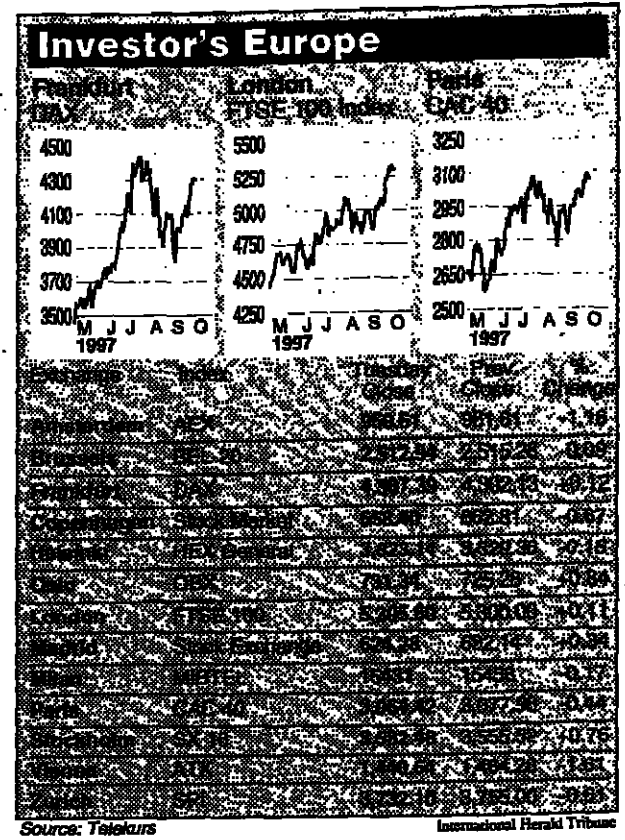
"In the short term, it's definitely negative, but in the medium term, it doesn't really matter," Uwe Bell, a manager at a fund-management unit of Deutsche Bank AG, said of the resignations.

Although the alleged irregularities of Mr. Roeller and Mr. Adenauer concern their personal tax affairs, Dresdner and other German banks have been dogged by allegations since 1994 that they helped customers evade taxes.

Mr. Adenauer told prosecutors last year he had evaded income taxes and agreed to repay a reported 400,000 Deutsche marks (\$227,000) to avoid prosecution.

A spokesman for the Duesseldorf prosecutor's office said Mr. Adenauer's home was searched sometime in the past two weeks to see whether bank executives had systematically advised clients to steer money to tax havens such as Luxembourg.

The tax inquiry also involves Deutsche Bank AG and Commerzbank AG as well as the German subsidiary of Merrill Lynch & Co. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Very briefly:

- The European Union's competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, said there had been little progress in the EU's investigation into the alliance between British Airways PLC and AMR Corp.'s American Airlines Inc. He said the procedure would "take the rest of the year at least, several months, because we have to work with an unusual procedure, and a lot of time has been wasted, though not by ourselves."
- Bouygues SA, France's biggest construction company, said profit rose to a higher-than-expected 172 million francs (\$29 million) in the first half, compared with a loss of 146 million francs in the year-earlier half, mostly because of a one-time gain from the sale of a stake in its telecommunications unit, Bouygues Telecom, to Telecom Italia SpA.
- Daimler-Benz AG said it would spend about 200 million Deutsche marks (\$113.8 million) to switch its accounting to the European single currency, the euro, on Jan. 1, 1999.
- Britain's annual rate of inflation edged unexpectedly higher in September, to 3.6 percent from 3.5 percent in August.
- Royal PTT Nederland NV said it would sell its cable-TV operations after the government said the telephone company had to give up control of its largest unit, Casema, by year's end.
- SAP AG, a German software developer, said growth exceeded expectations in the third quarter, driven by favorable exchange rates and positive business development.
- Accor SA, France's biggest hotel operator, said its first-half profit more than quadrupled, to 458 million francs, as the dollar's rise lifted revenue from its U.S. units and encouraged more tourists to visit France.
- France Telecom SA's share offering to institutional investors closed after demand rose to 17 times the supply of shares. Institutional subscribers asked for more than 400 billion francs of shares at 187 francs each.
- Marks & Spencer PLC plans to open its first franchise in Poland before the end of the year. (Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Belgium Takes Aim at EMU With Budget Cuts

BRUSSELS — The center-left government presented its budget for 1998 Tuesday with its sights firmly set on being in the vanguard of European Union nations joining the planned single currency in 1999.

"Our country is to take part in EMU," Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said in his annual budget speech to Parliament.

He said that Belgium, the EU's most deeply indebted country, would cut its budget deficit to 2.3 percent of gross domestic product next year from 2.8 percent currently and its debt to 122.3 percent of GDP from 125.1 percent.

Under the EU's Maastricht Treaty, for a country to join the single currency, its debt should be no more than 60 percent of GDP or approaching

that level "at a satisfactory pace." Its budget deficit should be at or below 3 percent of GDP.

To try to head off criticism of its forecasts, the government said its budget targets had been based on what it called conservative forecasts for 2.5 percent annual economic growth and average three-month interest rates of 4 percent.

"The government remains attached to the credibility of its budgetary commitment," Budget Minister Herman Van Rompuy and Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt said in a joint statement. "As at 1997, the budget for 1998 is based on cautious assumptions."

Mr. Van Rompuy forecast that growth in Belgium would be more than 2.5 percent in 1998.

"I am convinced the reality will be much stronger than this," he said at a news conference,

adding, "If current trends are continuing, we will probably see 3 percent growth."

The budget is also based on the assumption that regional authorities will balance their budgets.

Pharmaceutical companies are expected to be hardest hit by the 17 billion francs (\$469.3 million) of austerity measures in the budget.

There will be cuts on drug prices and dispensing fees valued at 6.8 billion francs, and a 4 percent tax on the pharmaceutical industry's sales valued at 2.4 billion francs will continue.

The reduction of Belgium's deficit is the result of more than a decade of spending curbs and revenue-raising that has allowed the government to avoid major new belt-tightening as it seeks to qualify for Europe's planned economic and monetary union.

GERMANY: Unemployment in September Registers Fifth Consecutive Record

Continued from Page 1

World War II, overshadowed a slight improvement in figures unadjusted for seasonal variations. The jobless total without seasonal adjustment fell to 4,308,000, or 11.2 percent of the work force, from 4,372,000, or 11.4 percent, in August.

Noting that a powerful surge in exports had failed to translate into more jobs, the Federal Labor Office revised its estimate for full-year 1997 unemployment to 4.4 million from 4.3 million.

The agency forecast improvements this autumn that have not materialized, Bernhard Jagoda, president of the Labor Office, said.

If the projection by the Nuremberg-based agency proves correct, the fiscal hardships for

the government in Bonn are bound to worsen.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel's latest budget sets aside enough funds for unemployment benefits for only 4.3 million people this year.

The jobless data contrast starkly with figures showing that Germany steadily is regaining its title as a world export champion.

Germany has clawed back world market share that it lost in recent years, although this has taken a heavy toll on the domestic work force, economists say. By shutting down operations at home, German producers have won back their competitiveness abroad.

"I do not think this process has come to an end," Mr. Mayer at Goldman Sachs said, noting that German corporations were continuing to cut workers and saying unemployment still could

worsen well into next year.

Seven years after the unification of the former East and West Germany, the jobs report drives another wedge between the two halves of the country, commentators said.

In the West, unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis grew by 7,000 people, while Eastern Germany — with a population only a quarter of that of Western Germany — had 26,000 more jobless people.

That pushed the Eastern unemployment rate to 19.2 percent, compared with 9.9 percent in the West. Economists said the data showed that unemployment may be starting to stabilize in Western Germany but that cuts in job-creation programs in the East had exposed hidden unemployment there.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Oct. 7
Prices in local currencies.

Amsterdam
High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ASEX	4,370	4,350	4,360	4,350
Amst 100	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 300	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 400	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 500	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 600	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 700	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 800	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 900	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 1000	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00

Bangkok
High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SET	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 100	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 200	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 300	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 400	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 500	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 600	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 700	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 800	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 900	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
SET 1000	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140

Bombay
High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
S&P 500	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 100	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 200	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 300	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 400	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 500	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 600	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 700	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 800	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 900	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140
S&P 1000	1,150	1,140	1,145	1,140

Brussels
High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amst 100	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 300	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 400	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 500	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 600	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 700	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 800	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 900	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 1000	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00

Copenhagen
High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amst 100	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 300	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 400	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 500	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 600	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
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Amst 900	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 1000	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00

High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amst 100	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
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Amst 1000	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00

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Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
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Amst 900	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 1000	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00

High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
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Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
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High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amst 100	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
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Amst 900	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
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High Low Close Prev.

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
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Amst 200	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
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Amst 700	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 800	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 900	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00
Amst 1000	172.50	172.00	172.00	172.00

High Low Close Prev.

7.41	7.46	7.56	7.65
Low	4.49	4.47	4.40
Low	4.49	4.47	4.40
High	8.03	8.08	8.02
High	8.03	8.08	8.02
High	5.15	5.07	5.15
High	5.15	5.07	5.15
Group	2.86	2.84	2.89
Group	21.25	20.92	21.30

Amid

Index Index 624.58
Previous 622.14

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Peso Slides As Traders In Manila Seek Dollars

MANILA — Philippine markets reeled Tuesday under heavy selling that pushed the peso beyond a volatility band set by bankers and sent stocks down more than 2 percent.

The peso fell 2 percent in the first half-hour of trading, forcing a one-hour suspension of trading. It then quickly fell a further 1 percent to an all-time low against the U.S. currency as the dollar rose to 35.98 pesos.

The dollar closed at 35.65 pesos, up from 34.90 pesos Monday.

Analysts said that using the volatility band in such a skittish and dollar-hungry market had been a mistake because of the pent-up demand for the U.S. currency.

"While the volatility-band system on the peso is an understandable effort to attempt to calm things down, we would suggest it is unwise," MMS International said in a commentary. "It just gives the market a target to aim for."

Some of the dollar buying was attributed to the unraveling of last week's "gentlemen's agreement" among the country's bankers not to let the dollar rise beyond 34.926 pesos. This meant buying of dollars was simply postponed and the agreement was forgotten when the volatility band was enforced.

The Philippine stock exchange's main index ended at 1,920.63 points, down 2.07 percent.

The currency crisis also spread to the streets as strikes called to protest price increases blamed on the weakened peso crippled mass transportation.

Confusion for Currencies

There was confusion in the currency market when Reuters Holdings PLC's trading screens showed two prices for some Southeast Asian currencies. Bloomberg News reported from Jakarta.

"People initially thought these currencies had gone into two-tier markets," said Simon Mahadevan Flint, an economist at Independent Economic Analysis Holdings Pte. in Singapore. A Reuters executive in Singapore attributed the dual prices to technical problems and said they had been corrected.

Vietnam's Auto Industry Sputters

Car Show Draws Few Foreigners as Companies' Optimism Fades

HANOI — As Vietnam's annual auto show opened Tuesday, the Communist country's traditional image as a land of two-wheeled and four-legged transport emerged unscathed.

The cars that Ford Motor Co. hoped to exhibit, for instance, remained in a customs warehouse. "It's heartbreaking, but it's typical for Vietnam," said Paul David Cadzow, Ford Vietnam Ltd.'s sales-development consultant.

When Ford tried to import two right-hand-drive passenger cars for temporary use at the exhibition, customs seized the vehicles, saying that only left-hand cars could enter the country.

The legal imbroglio could prove embarrassing for Vietnam, which is striving to build a domestic auto

industry and battling to improve its image among foreign investors.

Of the 14 licensed joint-venture automakers in Vietnam, only Ford, Toyota Motor Corp. and Daewoo Motor Co. were represented at the auto exhibit, which mostly features makers of spark plugs and car wax.

The five-day annual event, Vietnam's fifth, has attracted only 38 exhibitors, down sharply from 60 last year.

Foreign executives say an overcrowded field of manufacturers, a slowdown in consumer spending, and stiff competition from used imported cars are strangling the local industry.

Only 5,500 locally assembled cars were sold last year, and the figure is expected to be even lower this year, industry specialists say. With a per-capita income of less

than \$300 a year, most Vietnamese cannot even afford a motorbike, let alone a car.

The dreary near-term prospects for the local auto market, which in 1996 amounted to only about 37,000 units, have forced automakers to put the brakes on expansion plans and, in the case of Chrysler Motor Corp., to scrap plans for a local assembly plant.

Hyundai Motor Co., which has been negotiating for a license to build a plant in Vietnam, indicated for the first time Tuesday that it was reassessing its plans.

"When we did market studies two years ago, we were looking at 80,000 units being sold per year in this market by 2000," said Park Young Jim, a company official. "But now we think 60,000 at best."



Le Ngoc Hoan, Vietnam's minister of transport and communications, at the Hanoi show.

Economy's Recovery Is Slowing, Tokyo Says

TOKYO — The government left its key assessment of the economy unchanged Tuesday, saying it remained on a recovery path, but added a note of caution that the tempo was slowing.

To speed growth, the government pledged to institute reforms rather than to spend funds.

"The economic recovery is becoming gradual and rather weak," Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsu-

zuka said. "We must tackle reforms."

In its October assessment, the Economic Planning Agency said, "Although the recovery tempo has slowed and corporate sentiment is cautious, the economy is maintaining its underlying recovery trend, led by private-sector demand."

Its September report had said the economy was "maintaining its recovery trend."

The agency said in the October

report that the pace of recovery was slow in terms of personal consumption, despite the fading negative impact of the April 1 consumption tax rise, which hurt domestic demand.

Personal consumption is "now pressured by other fiscal policy tightening measures, such as the termination of income tax cuts," it said.

■ **Securities Firm to Close**

Echigo Securities Co., a Japanese

brokerage, said it would close after an employee embezzled 3.2 billion yen (\$26.2 million), causing the company's debts to exceed its assets. Bloomberg News reported from Niigata, Japan.

The brokerage decided Tuesday to suspend some operations Wednesday in preparation for a closure.

Echigo is the second brokerage to go out of business this year. In May, Ogawa Securities Co. shut down amid tighter competition.

MOVIES: European Broadcasters Blast U.S. Studios' Changes in Program Deals

Continued from Page 13

to films from Paramount, the Columbia-Tristar unit of Sony Entertainment Pictures Inc. and Discovery Communications Inc., the documentary network based in Bethesda, Maryland.

Instead, Kirch, Mediaset and others who had contracted with Paramount discovered in recent weeks that overseas rights to major studio releases such as "Air Force One" and "Face/Off" had been sold to Buena Vista International, a branch of Walt Disney Co. The broadcasters will have to negotiate ad-

ditional payments to acquire rights to Paramount's hit films, according to Mr. Stabilini.

Gary Marenzi, president of Paramount's international television group, defended the studio, asserting that this was common practice.

"We are not trying to avoid our obligations," he said. Mr. Marenzi declined to comment on the practice of linking series to hit films.

Mediaset's Mr. Stabilini and RTL's Mr. Thoma, however, said depriving broadcasters of hit films may set a dangerous precedent.

"This practice undermines the whole concept of the 'output deal,'

which is structured on purpose specifically to obtain these locomotive feature films for TV," Mr. Thoma said. "All the other stuff — the series, the sitcoms and so on — are not successful, in Germany at any rate. Everyone is rethinking the whole situation."

Meanwhile, independent producers complain that they are being shut out of overseas markets by the major studios.

"When we go to some European stations, they say we've already got all these American programs that we had to take just to get 'Lost World,'" said Todd Leavitt, chairman of the

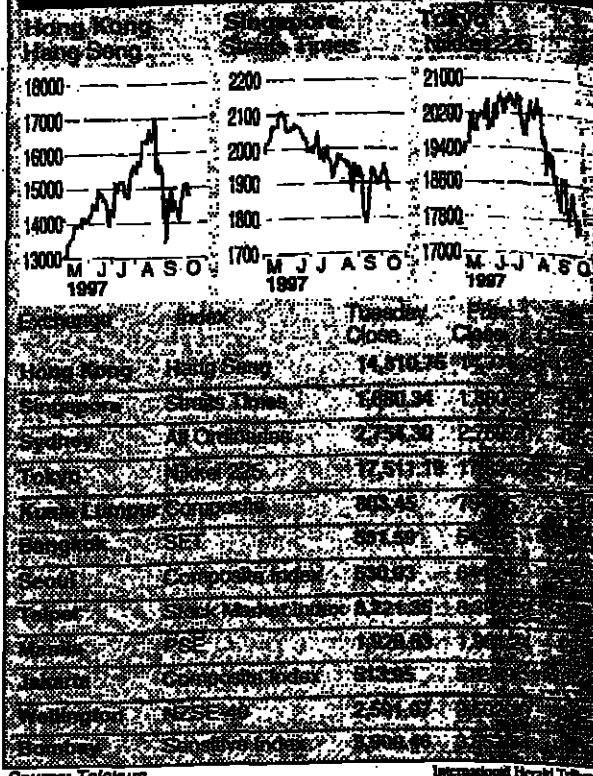
television group of Alliance Communications Corp., based in Toronto.

"We're being locked out."

The industry is also seeing increasing conflict over producers holding back programs from broadcasters to supply their own channels.

Children's programming, for instance, once destined for free television networks, is now being snapped up by pay networks such as Viacom's Nickelodeon, Time Warner's Cartoon Network and News Corp.'s Fox Kids, said Ronald Weinberg, president of Cinar Films Inc., a Canadian producer of children's films and television series.

Investor's Asia



Very briefly:

• **Woo Sung Food Co.**, a former bottler of Coca-Cola Co.'s beverages in three South Korean provinces, asked a court to reschedule its debt, sending the stock of units of Sam Hwan Group, its parent company, and of its creditors into a tailspin. The company owes 110 billion won (\$120.3 million) to creditor banks.

• **Newcrest Mining Ltd.** shares jumped 4 percent to close at 2.78 Australian dollars (\$2.01) after the company released information indicating its Ridgeway prospect may contain more gold and copper than previously estimated.

• **Honda Motor Co.** plans to invest \$800 million in Brazil over the next five to 10 years, Kazuo Nozawa, a Honda executive, said.

• **Daikwa Bank Ltd.** cut its earnings estimate by half, to 5 billion yen (\$41 million) for the six months that ended Sept. 30, blaming unrealized equity losses.

• **Anheuser-Busch Cos.** won clearance to more than double output at its Budweiser brewery in China, giving it a chance to gain customers in the world's second-biggest beer market, a local government official said. If fully used, the new capacity would still amount to less than 1.5 percent of the country's beer market.

• **Japan's Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto**, bending to growing resistance from within his own party, is backing away from a proposal to privatize the country's state-run postal savings and insurance systems.

• **Thai Military Bank PCL**, seeking to increase capital to meet central bank standards, plans to raise 6.9 billion baht (\$193 million) by selling shares.

Kia Crisis Intensifies

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — Seven merchant banks in Seoul are facing mounting cash-flow problems in the aftermath of the near-bankruptcy of Kia Group, banking executives said Tuesday.

The crisis deepened as five auto unions threatened to go on strike Oct. 16 if the government failed to take measures to rescue the group.


"Although it is true that we are faced with liquidity problems, there are no signs at all of any merchant bank running the risk of going insolvent," a spokesman for the Merchant Banks Association of Korea said. As of May 31, Kia Group owed about \$6 billion to banks

and \$4.97 billion to nonbank financial institutions.


The seven unidentified merchant banks are owed a total of 3.4 trillion won (\$3.7 billion) by Kia and two other insolvent business groups, Jinro and Daewoo, Yonhap News Agency said.

The spokesman said the bad loans extended to the three insolvent groups by the seven banks were "greater than those banks' equity capital," but he declined to give an exact figure.

Most of the money is owed by Kia. The company rejected court receivership Monday and vowed to stay afloat and seek a debt rescheduling under court protection.



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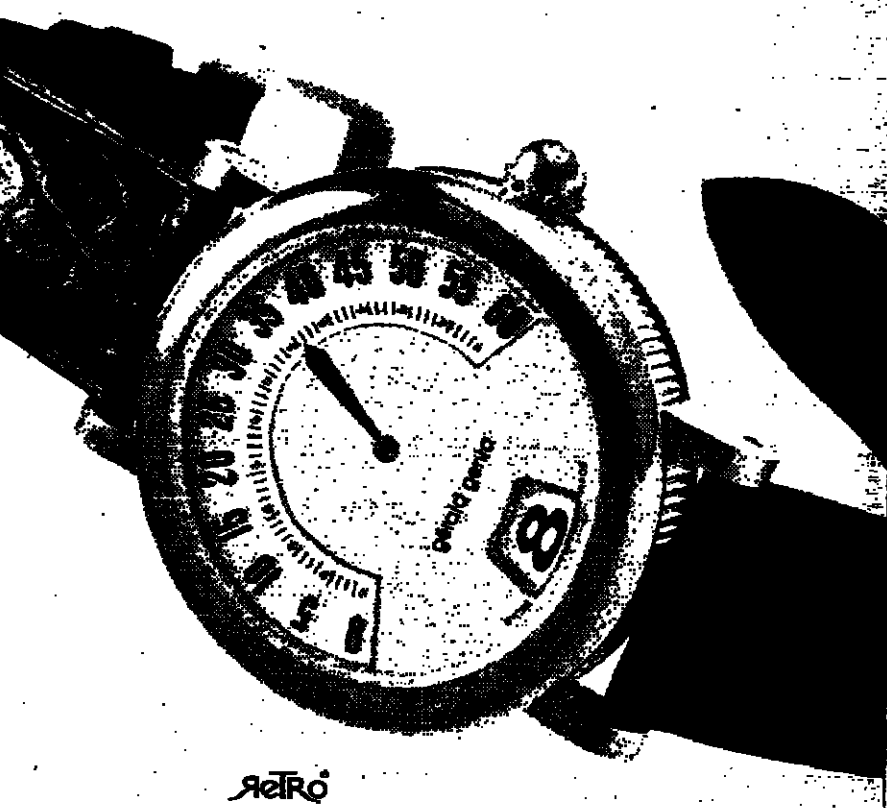
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3	Mr. C. D. Gupta	3rd	28	M	Hindu	Single	B.Tech.	Software Engineer	789 Tech Park, Gurgaon	(Signature)	12/10/2023
4	Mr. D. E. Singh	4th	55	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	101 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	13/10/2023
5	Mr. E. F. Singh	5th	60	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	202 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	14/10/2023
6	Mr. F. G. Singh	6th	65	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	303 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	15/10/2023
7	Mr. G. H. Singh	7th	70	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	404 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	16/10/2023
8	Mr. H. I. Singh	8th	75	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	505 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	17/10/2023
9	Mr. I. J. Singh	9th	80	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	606 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	18/10/2023
10	Mr. J. K. Singh	10th	85	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	707 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	19/10/2023
11	Mr. K. L. Singh	11th	90	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	808 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	20/10/2023
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55	Mr. C. D. Singh	55th	310	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	5252 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	03/12/2023
56	Mr. D. E. Singh	56th	315	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	5353 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	04/12/2023
57	Mr. E. F. Singh	57th	320	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	5454 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	05/12/2023
58	Mr. F. G. Singh	58th	325	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	5555 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	06/12/2023
59	Mr. G. H. Singh	59th	330	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	5656 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	07/12/2023
60	Mr. H. I. Singh	60th	335	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	5757 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	08/12/2023
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70	Mr. R. S. Singh	70th	385	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	6767 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	18/12/2023
71	Mr. S. T. Singh	71st	390	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	6868 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	19/12/2023
72	Mr. T. U. Singh	72nd	395	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	6969 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	20/12/2023
73	Mr. U. V. Singh	73rd	400	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7070 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	21/12/2023
74	Mr. V. W. Singh	74th	405	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7171 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	22/12/2023
75	Mr. W. X. Singh	75th	410	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7272 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	23/12/2023
76	Mr. X. Y. Singh	76th	415	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7373 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	24/12/2023
77	Mr. Y. Z. Singh	77th	420	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7474 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	25/12/2023
78	Mr. Z. A. Singh	78th	425	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7575 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	26/12/2023
79	Mr. A. B. Singh	79th	430	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7676 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	27/12/2023
80	Mr. B. C. Singh	80th	435	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7777 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	28/12/2023
81	Mr. C. D. Singh	81st	440	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7878 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	29/12/2023
82	Mr. D. E. Singh	82nd	445	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	7979 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	30/12/2023
83	Mr. E. F. Singh	83rd	450	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8080 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	31/12/2023
84	Mr. F. G. Singh	84th	455	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8181 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	01/01/2024
85	Mr. G. H. Singh	85th	460	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8282 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	02/01/2024
86	Mr. H. I. Singh	86th	465	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8383 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	03/01/2024
87	Mr. I. J. Singh	87th	470	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8484 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	04/01/2024
88	Mr. J. K. Singh	88th	475	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8585 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	05/01/2024
89	Mr. K. L. Singh	89th	480	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8686 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	06/01/2024
90	Mr. L. M. Singh	90th	485	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8787 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	07/01/2024
91	Mr. M. N. Singh	91st	490	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8888 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	08/01/2024
92	Mr. N. O. Singh	92nd	495	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	8989 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	09/01/2024
93	Mr. O. P. Singh	93rd	500	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9090 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	10/01/2024
94	Mr. P. Q. Singh	94th	505	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9191 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	11/01/2024
95	Mr. Q. R. Singh	95th	510	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9292 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	12/01/2024
96	Mr. R. S. Singh	96th	515	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9393 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	13/01/2024
97	Mr. S. T. Singh	97th	520	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9494 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	14/01/2024
98	Mr. T. U. Singh	98th	525	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9595 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	15/01/2024
99	Mr. U. V. Singh	99th	530	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9696 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	16/01/2024
100	Mr. V. W. Singh	100th	535	M	Hindu	Married	B.A.	Retired Officer	9797 Old Colony, Delhi	(Signature)	17/01/2024

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount	Total
1	Salaries and Wages	10000	10000
2	Grants-in-Aid	5000	5000
3	Income from Investments	2000	2000
4	Income from Donations	1000	1000
5	Income from Sales	3000	3000
6	Income from Rents	1500	1500
7	Income from Interest	500	500
8	Income from Dividends	500	500
9	Income from Miscellaneous	500	500
10	Income from Government Grants	1000	1000
11	Income from Local Authorities	500	500
12	Income from Private Companies	500	500
13	Income from Banks	500	500
14	Income from Insurance Companies	500	500
15	Income from Real Estate	500	500
16	Income from Shipping	500	500
17	Income from Manufacturing	500	500
18	Income from Commerce	500	500
19	Income from Services	500	500
20	Income from Agriculture	500	500
21	Income from Fishing	500	500
22	Income from Mining	500	500
23	Income from Forestry	500	500
24	Income from Livestock	500	500
25	Income from Poultry	500	500
26	Income from Aquaculture	500	500
27	Income from Horticulture	500	500
28	Income from Floriculture	500	500
29	Income from Apiculture	500	500
30	Income from Sericulture	500	500
31	Income from Textiles	500	500
32	Income from Leather Goods	500	500
33	Income from Metals	500	500
34	Income from Non-Metals	500	500
35	Income from Chemicals	500	500
36	Income from Pharmaceuticals	500	500
37	Income from Electronics	500	500
38	Income from Computers	500	500
39	Income from Telecommunications	500	500
40	Income from Media	500	500
41	Income from Entertainment	500	500
42	Income from Education	500	500
43	Income from Health Services	500	500
44	Income from Social Services	500	500
45	Income from Cultural Services	500	500
46	Income from Religious Services	500	500
47	Income from Charitable Services	500	500
48	Income from Voluntary Services	500	500
49	Income from Unemployment Insurance	500	500
50	Income from Social Security	500	500
51	Income from Pensions	500	500
52	Income from Annuities	500	500
53	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
54	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
55	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
56	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
57	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
58	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
59	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
60	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
61	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
62	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
63	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
64	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
65	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
66	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
67	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
68	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
69	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
70	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
71	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
72	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
73	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
74	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
75	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
76	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
77	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
78	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
79	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
80	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
81	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
82	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
83	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
84	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
85	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
86	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
87	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
88	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
89	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
90	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
91	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
92	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
93	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
94	Income from Health Insurance	500	500
95	Income from Life Insurance	500	500
96	Income from Fire Insurance	500	500
97	Income from Marine Insurance	500	500
98	Income from Aviation Insurance	500	500
99	Income from Motor Insurance	500	500
100	Income from Health Insurance	500	500

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

[illegible]

Stock	Div Yld	PE	100% PE	Lowest	Close
3000	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3001	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3002	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3003	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3004	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3005	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3006	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3007	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3008	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3009	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3010	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3011	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3012	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3013	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3014	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3015	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3016	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3017	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3018	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3019	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3020	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3021	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3022	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3023	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3024	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3025	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3026	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3027	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3028	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3029	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3030	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3031	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3032	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3033	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3034	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3035	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3036	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3037	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3038	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3039	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3040	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3041	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3042	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3043	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3044	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3045	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3046	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3047	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3048	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3049	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3050	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3051	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3052	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3053	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3054	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3055	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3056	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3057	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3058	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3059	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3060	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3061	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3062	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3063	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3064	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3065	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3066	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3067	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3068	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3069	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3070	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3071	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3072	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3073	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3074	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3075	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3076	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3077	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3078	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3079	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3080	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3081	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3082	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3083	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3084	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3085	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3086	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3087	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3088	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3089	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3090	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3091	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3092	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3093	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3094	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3095	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3096	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3097	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3098	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3099	1.12	12	12	44	100%
3100	1.12	12	12	44	100%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month Low Stock		DIN YLE P1685 High		Low/Latest City	
W-2025					
9610	59	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9612	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9613	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9614	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9615	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9616	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9617	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9618	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9619	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9620	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9621	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9622	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9623	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9624	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9625	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9626	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9627	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9628	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9629	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9630	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9631	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9632	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9633	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9634	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9635	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9636	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9637	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9638	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9639	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9640	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9641	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9642	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9643	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9644	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9645	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9646	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9647	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9648	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9649	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9650	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9651	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9652	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9653	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9654	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9655	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9656	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9657	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9658	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9659	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9660	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9661	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9662	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9663	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9664	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9665	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9666	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9667	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9668	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9669	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9670	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9671	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9672	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9673	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9674	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9675	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9676	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9677	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9678	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9679	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9680	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9681	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9682	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9683	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9684	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9685	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9686	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9687	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9688	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9689	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9690	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9691	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9692	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9693	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9694	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9695	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9696	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9697	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9698	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9699	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9700	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9701	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9702	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9703	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9704	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9705	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9706	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9707	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9708	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9709	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9710	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9711	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9712	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9713	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9714	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9715	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9716	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9717	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9718	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9719	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9720	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9721	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9722	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9723	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9724	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9725	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9726	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9727	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9728	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9729	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9730	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9731	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9732	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9733	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9734	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9735	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9736	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9737	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9738	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9739	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9740	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9741	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9742	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9743	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9744	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9745	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9746	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9747	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9748	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9749	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9750	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9751	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9752	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9753	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9754	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9755	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9756	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9757	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9758	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9759	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9760	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9761	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9762	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9763	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9764	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9765	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9766	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9767	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9768	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9769	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9770	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9771	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9772	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9773	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9774	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9775	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9776	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9777	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9778	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9779	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9780	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9781	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9782	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9783	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9784	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9785	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9786	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9787	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9788	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
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9790	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
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9792	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9793	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9794	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9795	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9796	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9797	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9798	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9799	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9800	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9801	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
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9803	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
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9805	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9806	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
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9811	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9812	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9813	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
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9820	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9821	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9822	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9823	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9824	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9825	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9826	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9827	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9828	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9829	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9830	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9831	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9832	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9833	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9834	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9835	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9836	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9837	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9838	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9839	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9840	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9841	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9842	7749	VF-C	1.52	14	848
9843	7749	VF			

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Herald Tribune SPORTS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1998

WORLD ROUNDUP

For England, Road to France Leads Through Rome



Waqar Younis smashing the ball to the boundary Tuesday.

New Boys Shine

CRICKET Azhar Mahmood hit a breezy 72 Tuesday in his first test match innings to help Pakistan to 345 runs for nine wickets on the second day of the first test against South Africa in Rawalpindi.

Three debutants — Mahmood; Ali Naqvi, who made 115 on Monday; and Mohammad Ramzan, who hit 29 — scored 216 of Pakistan's runs.

Mahmood helped Pakistan recover from 231 for eight wickets. He shared an unbeaten stand of 74 with Waqar Younis, who hit a test best 45. (Reuters)

Stark Again Stops Chang

TENNIS For the second year in a row, Jonathan Stark bundled Michael Chang, seeded No. 1, out of the Singapore Open Tuesday with a 7-6, 7-5 victory in the first round.

Stark, who is ranked No. 94 in the world, also beat Chang, who is ranked No. 2, in the final last year. • Yevgeni Kafelnikov, the top seed, lost 6-4, 7-5, to Slovakia's Karol Kucera in the first round Tuesday of the CA-Trophy in Vienna. Kafelnikov was forced to have treatment to his back in the second set.

Sergi Bruguera, the second seed, was eliminated Monday, and Goran Ivanisevic barely squeezed into the second round on Tuesday with a 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Frederik Fetterlein of Denmark. (Reuters)

Becker Takes Captaincy

TENNIS Boris Becker was selected as coach of Germany's Davis Cup team Tuesday. Becker replaced Niki Pilic, a Yugoslav who headed the team for 10 years.

Pilic coached Germany to Davis Cup victories in 1988, 1989 and 1993. Becker, a member of Germany's winning Davis Cup teams, is gradually retiring from playing.

• The Corel Corporation, the Canadian computer company that has sponsored the women's tennis tour for the last two years, will end its affiliation after 1998 when its contract expires, the WTA said Tuesday. The three-year contract was worth from \$10 million to \$12 million to the WTA. (AP)

A Haunting Melody

CYCLING Torsten Hieckmann's moment of glory was upset by a notorious tune from the past on Tuesday.

Hieckmann won the junior men's time trial at the world road race championships in San Sebastian, Spain. But the 17-year-old's moment was somewhat tarnished when the old East German anthem was played at the medal ceremony, drawing derisive whistles from German spectators. (Reuters)

International Herald Tribune

IN ROME, wrote Juvenal, "all things can be had at a price." As England's soccer team heads to Rome, for the match to decide whether Italy or England qualifies outright for the World Cup, many question the price of allowing sport to grow beyond the pride and joy of competing.

To Juvenal, the Roman poet, sports were the way to a healthy mind in a healthy body. To us moderns, Italy versus England at the Stadio Olimpico on Saturday is about nationalism, about bucketloads of lire, about excesses that may not be healthy.

Italians joke that Saturday will be the first time Christians devour Lions. Englishmen boast that their team, whose crest is three lions, is ready to resume world supremacy.

Italy's government is grappling to stay in power and is obliged to pledge safe passage for English followers of the game. And France stands by, aware that the outcome affects its security situation, its tourism, its World Cup.

Saturday at the Olimpico is winner takes all, though not quite loser to the wall. To miss out on automatic qualification means a play-off that carries no guarantees of reaching the finals.

Normally, the odds would favor Italy. England has not won in Rome, nor any

where else in Italy, for 36 years. All except 7,000 spectators will be Italian, but England's police warn of 700 known hooligans, among them 600 hard-core criminals, arriving without tickets.

In the stadium, a huge factor encourages England. It doesn't have to win, it must simply avoid losing. Italy, behind on points, must win.

In technique, whatever the English say, Paolo Maldini, Demetrio Albertini, Alessandro Del Piero and Gianfranco Zola have the outstanding skills and imaginations.

England has unquenchable spirit which manifests itself as a pumped up willingness to run until its opponents drop. "In their stomachs as they go down the tunnel," England's coach, Glenn Hoddle, says, "I want every one of my players to have that inner belief they can win. Its got to be a hundred percent."

Hoddle's likely captain Saturday, Tony Adams, embodies the attitude of fighting for one's country.

Adams believes he has never lost while leading England, that his captain's record is 10 out of 10. He rejects the Euro 96 result against Germany. "We matched them through 90 minutes and extra time," he insists. "Losing on

World Soccer / ROB HUGHES

penalties doesn't count."

The Germans, drinking from the victory cup, thought it suitably sweet. But Adams is no man to argue with: Unbeaten it is, Tony!

COACH Hoddle, like every English player interviewed this week, swears that England fears nothing, that tales of Italian technique reigning supreme are myth.

"Other countries always thought we were very strong but very stupid," says Adams. "Now, we have got the brains as well as the brawn."

From the head coach to his players, and to media who show the wisdom of camp followers, it is repeated like a mantra: "We are the masters. We are coming to win."

The Italians appear to cower. It might be a trick, like a boxer luring the other guy onto a stiff right hander.

If there is a neurosis in Italy, it spreads from Cesare Maldini, 64 before he assumed the role of national trainer, and is said to transmit tension, a fear of failure, into players.

Beware Italian pessimism. Beware media talk. Beware the notion that old Maldini — in contrast to his cavalier son

Paolo who captains the Azzuri — doesn't know the winning game.

Cesare Maldini skipped Milan to four scudettos — as the Italian league title is known — and the European Cup. He assisted Enzo Bearzot on Italy's 1982 World Cup triumph. He coached Italy's young bloods to successive European Under 21 titles in 1992, 1994 and 1996.

What the coach cannot do is restore youth to Franco Baresi, the imperious defender Italy never replaced. He cannot give health to Antonio Conte, who would have been a key midfielder had his Achilles tendon not been inflamed. And he cannot erase the suspension of Roberto di Matteo.

When the psychology and the talking stop, key contests on the field could depend on character as much as class, on temperament as much as talent.

Italy keeps a secret. No one knows what its attack will be. We suspect Pierluigi Casiraghi's height and strength will be used in tandem with Zola's pocket wizardry, but we don't know if the trainer plans to use Del Piero's sharp eye and balance as a third out-and-out goal hunter, or as a floating body between midfield and attack.

Enrico Chiesa, Christian Vieri and Filippo Inzaghi — \$50 million worth of goalpower — could be benched. England, intending to go for victory

rather than try to kill the game for a draw, has this positive mental approach. It chooses to shrug off February's home defeat, in which Zola stole the only goal at Wembley, as an off night caused by the absence of key players.

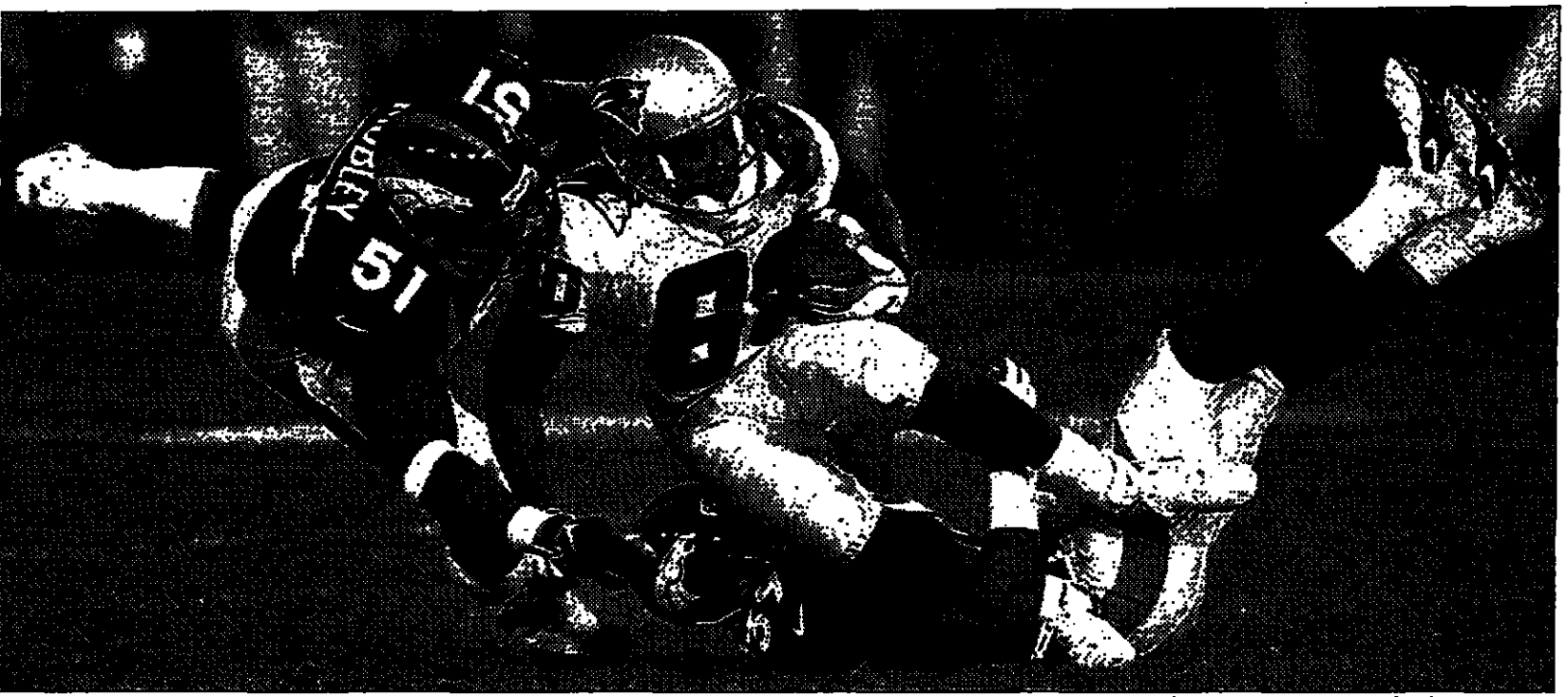
Hoddle prefers to recall Le Tournoi in France this summer, where England beat Italy 2-0 at Nantes in June. A friendly game, say Italians, which England fought for real.

Ultimately, it comes down to discipline. England's match winners could be Ian Wright or Paul Gascoigne, feeding off the subtlety of Teddy Sheringham and the biting force of Paul Ince and David Batty.

Rome remembers Gascoigne. In his brief period at Lazio he was more superior Claudius than any other — and Claudius was mad. Gascoigne could match through genius, he could make the whole crowd laugh, he could be taunted into stupidity.

The 23rd player then becomes important. Saturday's referee Mario Van der Ende is Dutch but already accused of favoring all things Italian. Conspiracy? Coincidence? Or excuses in advance? Suspicion festers. It always did in Italy.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.



Troy Brown of the New England Patriots being brought down by John Mobley, left, and Ray Crockett of the Broncos in a 34-13 victory for Denver.

Now There Is One Unbeaten Team: The Broncos

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

DENVER — After flirting with the New England Patriots for a half, the Denver Broncos put them squarely in their place.

Leading by 14-13 on Monday night, the Broncos turned things upside down in the third quarter, scoring 17 unanswered points and making a mockery of a showdown of the National Football League's last two unbeaten teams.

Now, there is only one unbeaten team in the NFL — Denver — after the Broncos' resounding 34-13 victory before 75,821 delirious fans.

Denver is 6-0. New England, which advanced to last season's Super Bowl, is 4-1.

"Let's keep this in perspective," said Mike Shanahan, the Denver coach. "It's a long season. This was just the sixth round."

"Last year there was a team that was 7-1 that didn't make the playoffs," he said, referring to the Washington Redskins.

John Elway dived over from the 1 and Terrell Davis scored from the 1 in the third quarter, which Denver dominated. Denver won the second half by 20-0.

Elway had his rough spots, but he found Rod Smith on several deep throws that set up Denver scores. He wound up completing 13 of 27 passes for 197 yards.

Davis was sensational, rushing for 171 yards on 32 carries and popping through the Patriots' line with ease. He also scored two touchdowns.

New England could not handle Smith, either. He caught 5 passes for 130 yards.

And the Patriots could not do enough against the Broncos' roaming and hard-hitting defense, managing to score only in the second quarter. Drew Bledsoe passed for 234 yards and a touchdown, but he was only 40 for 41 and threw an interception — one that linebacker John Mobley returned for a touchdown.

New England could not get its running game in gear, managing only 51 yards; its star back, Curtis Martin, finished with 66 yards on 15 carries.

And the Patriots repeatedly hurt themselves, being flagged for 117 yards in penalties — 74 of them in the decisive third quarter.

The game began as if Denver would blow out the Patriots much like it did in their last meeting, a 34-8 victory last November at New England. The Bron-

cos' Terrell Davis scored on a 2-yard run, and then linebacker John Mobley intercepted a Bledsoe pass and returned it 13 yards for a touchdown. With 3 minutes 51 seconds left in the first quarter, Denver was ahead, 14-0.

New England — boosted by two Willie Clay interceptions of Elway passes — scored all the second-quarter points and trailed at halftime, 14-13.

Bledsoe, sacked twice, threw for 143 yards in the half, 83 of those in the second quarter. Elway was not sacked, but completed only 7 of 15 passes for 61 yards in the half as New England's coverages kept him in check.

New England trailed at halftime despite running nine more plays than Den-

ver's 29 and gaining 60 more yards than Denver's 118.

London Monarchs on the Move

The London Monarchs, one of six franchises in the World League of American Football, will start next season with a new name and will take to the road even for some home games, The Associated Press reported from London.

The team was renamed the England Monarchs. It will move its home base yet again — from Chelsea in west London to Crystal Palace in south London — but will only play three of its five games in the British capital.

The club will play two home games outside London during the 1998 season.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

MONDAY'S LEADERS	NEW YORK	ST. LOUIS	ATLANTA	CHICAGO	DETROIT	MINNESOTA	PITTSBURGH	ST. PETERSBURG	TEXAS	YANKEES
W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE	YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI	YAMAGUCHI
W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

THE TOP 25

Top Twenty Five teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Oct. 4, total points based on 25 points for a first place vote through one point for 25th place vote and previous rankings.	Record	Points	Py
1. Florida (25)	5-0	1,704	1
2. Nebraska (1)	4-0	1,472	2
3. Miami (1)	4-0	1,464	3
4. Florida St. (1)	4-0	1,340	4
5. North Carolina (2)	4-1	1,464	5
6. Michigan	4-0	1,201	6
7. Ohio St.	5-0	1,204	7
8. Auburn	5-0	1,222	8
9. Tennessee	5-0	1,152	9
10. Washington	3-1	1,143	10
11. Michigan St.	4-0	1,065	11
12. Washington St.	5-0	980	12
13. Georgia	4-0	914	13
14. LSU	4-1	770	14
15. Texas A&M	4-1	720	15
16. Stanford	4-1	720	16
17. Iowa	4-1	702	17
18. UCLA	4-0	616	18
19. Air Force	3-2	560	19
20. Oklahoma St.	5-0	321	20
21. Brigham Young	3-1	302	21
22. Kansas St.	3-1	227	22
23. Virginia Tech	4-1	174	23
24. Colorado	2-2	140	24
25. Georgia Tech	3-1	125	25

FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
New England	4	1	0	300	143
N.Y. Jets	4	2	0	267	157
Buffalo	3	2	0	200	116
Atlanta	3	2	0	200	88
Indianapolis	3	0	0	200	66

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Jacksonville	4	1	0	300	131
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	267	121
Baltimore	3	3	0	200	141
Cincinnati	4	0	0	200	81
Tennessee	4	0	0	200	84

WEST

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Denver	4	0	0	300	190
Kansas City	4	2	0	267	121
San Diego	3	3	0	200	102
Seattle	4	0	0	200	107
Oakland	2	4	0	233	151

Dallas

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Dallas	3	2	0	200	90
Washington	3	2	0	200	90

EUROPEAN SOCCER

GROUP 2

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
England	10	0	0	30	10
Poland	1	0	0	10	30
Sweden	0	1	0	10	30
Ukraine	0	1	0	10	30

GROUP 3

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
France	10	0	0	30	10
Italy	1	0	0	10	30
Spain	0	1	0	10	30
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	10	30

GROUP 4

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Germany	10	0	0	30	10
Belgium	1	0	0	10	30
Denmark	0	1	0	10	30
Netherlands	0	1	0	10	30

GROUP 5

W	L	T	P	PF	PA
Sweden	10	0	0	30	10
Poland	1	0	0	10	30
Ukraine	0	1	0	10	30
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	10	30

Green Disrupts Court During His Lawsuit Against Tyson

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The former heavyweight boxer Mitch Green complained that he was being "sold out" and bolted from a courtroom where he was testifying in his \$25 million lawsuit over the beating Mike Tyson gave him in a street fight.

Green, angry that the promoter Don King was not in court, returned later after a shouting match with his lawyers. The judge warned him that the lawsuit would be thrown out if he stayed away. Green blames King for his career troubles and called him to testify, although Tyson is the defendant in the case.

"Don King ripped me off," Green said during his often rapid, rambling and incoherent testimony. Much of what Green said seemed irrelevant to his lawsuit, but neither his lawyer, Richard Gutierrez, nor the judge seemed to be able to direct his testimony.

The former heavyweight champion and Green brawled in front of a Harlem store on Aug. 23, 1988.

Green admits he went looking for Tyson. Frustrated about losing a 1986 fight, he said he merely asked for a rematch and that Tyson responded by "sucker-punching" him.

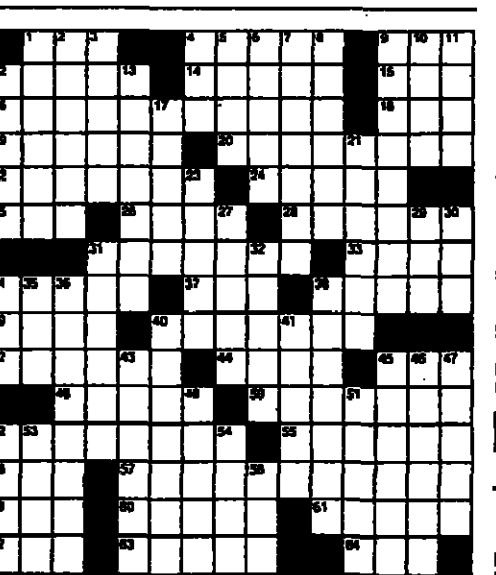
Tyson contends he was defending himself after Green ripped his shirt. Green's lawyers say that Tyson broke Green's nose, cut up his face and knocked him cold, hitting him so hard that he broke his own hand. Green said he filed assault charges, but dropped them after Tyson promised him a rematch.

Green was angry at King because he learned before the 1986 fight that Tyson was paid at least \$500,000 to his \$30,000 and became dispirited, losing the 10-round on points, his lawyers say.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- Where St. Pete is
 - Transmitter
 - Musical syllable
 - Create friction
 - Start
 - Pasty
 - Shared dwelling
 - Mary Steenburgen sitcom
 - Live
 - Big name in flying
 - With "of," in total agreement
 - Purple shade
 - Continental Div., e.g.
 - Early course
 - Serve a sentence
 - Yield
 - Collier type
 - "Sweet" stream of poetry
 - Further matter?
 - Answer to "You wouldn't believe it"
 - Croquet field
 - Stiff and formal
 - Raid site
 - San Marino money
 - Racket
 - Hockey
 - Tune-up, oil change, etc.
 - Smooth worker
 - Sulky person
 - Legal thing

- DOWN
- Linguistically knowledgeable
 - Falls into disuse
 - "There's — chance of that"
 - Japanese drama
 - Sufficient, once
 - Diner order, with "the"
 - Decline again
 - Vari opera
 - St. Paul, for one
 - Dancer with a few fans
 - "My Way" songwriter
 - Modern info-keeper
 - "The Fly" star, 1958
 - Element 54
 - Diner
 - Old gold coin
 - Step on it
 - Small business co-owner
 - Chemical suffix
 - Big bird
 - Like some columns
 - 1936 campaigner
 - London
 - Much
 - Bitten before?
 - First
 - CinemaScope movie
 - Dispatched
 - Mourning band
 - First-class
 - Latin case
 - Peaceful
 - Social misfit
 - "Could — more specific?"
 - Selects
 - "Carmina Burana" composer
 - " — My Heart"
 - Grand slam foursome
 - Court decision



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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 7

ACROSS
1. Where St. Pete is
2. Transmitter
3. Musical syllable
4. Create friction
5. Start
6. Pasty
7. Shared dwelling
8. Mary Steenburgen sitcom
9. Live
10. Big name in flying
11. With "of," in total agreement
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24. San Marino money
25. Racket
26. Hockey
27. Tune-up, oil change, etc.
28. Smooth worker
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63. Social misfit
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65. Selects
66. "Carmina Burana" composer
67. " — My Heart"
68. Grand slam foursome
69. Court decision

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SPORTS

Indians Win; Yankees Go Home

Cleveland Keeps New York From Climbing Out of a Hole

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — The New York Yankees, the reigning world champions, won't keep their title. They lost to the Cleveland Indians, 4-3, in the final game of the five-game American League division series.

Andy Pettitte, the experienced Yankee starting pitcher, blinked more than the rookie Jarret Wright on Monday night. Then Cleveland's unheralded bullpen halted some valiant comeback attempts to give the Indians a 3-2 series victory.

"I'm very proud of them," said George Steinbrenner, the Yankee owner, who congratulated each player in the clubhouse. "The way they fought back and never quit."

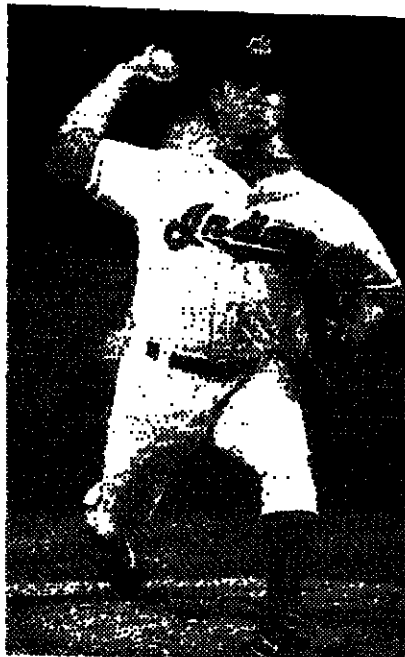
For Cleveland, the season goes on, starting Wednesday night in Baltimore. The Indians, champions of the Central Division, will take on the Eastern champion Orioles in a four-of-seven-game series to determine who goes to the World Series.

Pettitte had been the most dependable Yankee starter this year, but he lost Game 2 on Thursday at Yankee Stadium, and he put the Yankees in a 4-0 ditch Monday after he apparently lost concentration in a three-run third inning.

The Yankees tried, but they did not totally rebound against an unfazed 21-year-old and three relievers. Their last gasp of 1997 occurred in the ninth inning as the slumping Bernie Williams flied to left field after Paul O'Neill had rapped a two-out double off Jose Mesa. The tying run was stranded in scoring position, as so many others were Monday.

Wright topped Pettitte, who pitched with lower back spasms, for the second time in four days.

Pettitte retired seven of the first eight hitters before Marquis Grissom lined a one-out single to left in the third and Rip Roberts followed by blooming an 0-2 pitch into center for a single. Omar Vizquel engaged in a cat-and-mouse game with Pettitte as play was halted



Cleveland's rookie sensation Jarret Wright pitching during Game 5.

three times during his at-bat because Vizquel either called time out or Pettitte stepped off the rubber. Finally, Vizquel threw a shot to first that Tino Martinez threw to second for a force on Roberts. But Derek Jeter could not fire back to first for a possible double play because Pettitte never covered the base.

"I threw a fastball in and I fell off the mound toward the third-base side," a disconsolate Pettitte said. "No way I was going to get over in time, so I don't know if there was a play or not."

Vizquel was not done annoying Pettitte. As Pettitte shook off a signal, Vizquel streaked for second and stole it without a throw. Pettitte jumped off the rubber and looked toward third. Grissom had not budged.

"I just went because I wanted him to do something weird," Vizquel said. "Maybe I draw a throw to first base and

Grissom has a chance to score. I was trying to get something going for the team. In that situation, two strikes, two outs, you try to steal a run."

Pettitte then grooved an 0-2 fastball to Manny Ramirez on the next pitch, and he drilled it over the head of center fielder Bernie Williams and over the fence on one bounce for a ground-rule double that gave the Indians a 2-0 lead. The hit snapped Ramirez's 0-for-13 drought.

When Mar Williams followed by rifling a 1-2 pitch into left to make it 3-0, the Indians were rolling.

Sandy Alomar doubled to start the fourth, chugged to third on the second sacrifice bunt of Jim Thome's career.

"I'm really proud of that," Thome said. "You want to help your team, and if you have to make a sacrifice to do it, well, I feel good about that."

Alomar then scored a controversial run on Tony Fernandez's sacrifice fly to right field. O'Neill made a solid throw to Girardi and, although Alomar beat the ball, television replays appeared to indicate that he never touched the plate. Girardi tagged Alomar when he stood up, but the umpire Dave Phillips said Alomar had touched home, and the Yankees were in a 4-0 hole.

Wright juggled the 4-0 lead that the Indians had given him after four innings as the Yankees scored two runs in the fifth. Bernie Williams singled in Tim Lincecum, and Paul O'Neill scooted home after right-fielder Manny Ramirez overran the ball for an error.

Mike Stanley, who replaced Cecil Fielder as the designated hitter and had hits in his first three at-bats, doubled to center to begin the sixth. One out later, pinch-hitter Wade Boggs chopped a single over second to score Stanley and reduce the gap to 4-3. That ended Wright's evening after 115 pitches. He had yielded two earned runs in five and two-thirds innings.

"It's a lot easier when you have 50,000 people on your side," Wright said. "It helps you reach back for a little extra."



Cleveland's Jose Mesa, kneeling; Sandy Alomar, hugging, and Jim Thome, celebrating, after the Indians' 4-3 victory over the Yankees.

Selig Says Owners Will Let Twins Move South

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Major League Baseball's acting commissioner gave Governor Arne Carlson no reason to believe baseball owners would prevent the Minnesota Twins from becoming the North Carolina Triplets.

The Twins owner, Carl Pohlad, signed a letter of intent Friday to sell the team to Don Beaver, a North Carolina businessman, but the Minnesota Legislature can void the sale by approving a publicly subsidized ballpark before Nov. 30.

Mr. Carlson plans to call a special session the week of Oct. 20 to deal with the issue.

The governor and a group of legislators flew to Milwaukee on Monday to ask Bud Selig how Pohlad's deal to sell the team to Beaver would fare with team owners. Beaver wants to move the team to the Triad area of North Carolina, which includes Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and High Point.

"There will be permission for Carl Pohlad to leave if a stadium is not built," Carlson said after a meeting with Selig, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Senator Roger Moe, the Senate majority leader, who took part in the meeting in Milwaukee, said Selig's response to the possible move seemed "choreographed" to put pressure on Minnesota legislators to approve a new stadium.

"For anybody to think in this day and age you can consign an owner to either uncompetitiveness or bankruptcy is sheer folly," Selig said.

Three-fourths of the American League's owners and half the owners in the National League must approve a team sale and relocation. Pohlad has said he cannot afford to lose any more money in the Metrodome, and that the team must have a baseball-only stadium with revenue from suites, club seating and other amenities.

But a local rival for the team, Clark Griffith, said it was not in the league's interest to move the team south, where he said it was likely to lose even more money. "Selig should explain how moving a lame duck team, placing the team in a bandbox ballpark for a number of years, then moving it to a smaller market is a solution," Griffith said.

Griffith, son of the former Twins owner, Calvin Griffith, said he expected to have his investment group's bid ready to present to Pohlad by the end of next week.

At about \$80 million, it probably falls about \$50 million to \$70 million below Beaver's undisclosed offer. But Griffith said the local deal most likely involved less debt than Beaver's offer, an arrangement he contends should appeal to the league and fans because it would allow new owners to put more money into talent.

Griffith said the team would still need a new stadium under his group's ownership, but could survive financially for several more years in the Metrodome.

Orioles Draw on Bullpen Arsenal

By Buster Olney
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore relievers were the last Orioles spraying Champagne and beer and sloshing water Sunday in the home clubhouse at Camden Yards, and that was apropos. Once more the bullpen finished the action, the likes of Armando Benitez, Alan Mills and Arthur Rhodes celebrating after beating Seattle in the division series.

They have been finishing all year with exceptional efficiency.

Atlanta's starting rotation is generally considered the strongest unit in baseball, but the Baltimore bullpen could be a strong runner-up.

Ignore the one-inning blowup in Game 3 against Seattle by Terry Mathews — who probably will pitch only in long relief situations in the American League Championship Series against Cleveland — and this is what the Orioles' bullpen accomplished in the division series: only 1 run allowed on 5 hits, 2 walks and 15 strikeouts in 9 2/3 innings.

"You don't win pennants unless you have a good bullpen, and this year has certainly been a banner year," said Davey Johnson, the Baltimore manager. This season Randy Myers, a 35-year-old left-hander, started pitching inside

more and used his changeup more often; during the regular season, he converted 45 saves in 46 chances.

The right-handed Armando Benitez, whose pitches can hit 100 miles an hour, usually used against right-handed hitters in the seventh and eighth innings, allowed only 49 hits in 73 1/3 innings and struck out 106.

Rhodes is hurt and will probably not be able to pitch in Wednesday's game. He is, in the words of one scout, "the best-kept secret in the American League." As he ascended through the minor leagues, the Orioles were convinced that Rhodes, who is also left-handed, would develop into one of the best pitchers in the American League because of his 95-mph fastball and slider. But Rhodes suffered periods of terrible wildness before the Orioles started using him out of the bullpen in 1995.

He became a star middle reliever. "I just feel more comfortable than I did when I started," he said.

Johnson usually uses Rhodes in situations in which he will pitch more than an inning, sometimes taking over for a starter who lasts only five innings and throwing into the eighth (he could be a natural to relieve the struggling starter Jimmy Key, who lasted only into the fifth in Game 3 against Seattle.) Rhodes's

control problems are gone: He walked just 26 batters in 95 1/3 innings, striking out 102, and gave up just 75 hits.

As a unit, the bullpen went 33-24 and allowed just 408 hits in 477 1/3 innings.

Most managers must be satisfied with one solid left-hander, and Johnson has three. Most managers would like two hard throwers, and Johnson has five.

"What's really special with the bullpen," said Kevin Malone, the assistant general manager, "is that it is so diverse. Davey's got so many different weapons out there at his disposal, and he uses them."

Baltimore Picks Its Starters

Scott Erickson will start Game 1 of the American League Championship Series for the Orioles in Baltimore on Wednesday, and Jimmy Key is penciled in to start Game 2 on Thursday, The Washington Post reported. Mike Mussina is to start Game 3 on Saturday.

Mike Hargrove, the Cleveland manager, did not name his starting pitcher for Game 1 — or any games in the best-of-seven series — after the Indians' victory over the Yankees. But the man likely to meet Erickson is Charles Nagy, the right-hander who was 2-1 with a 2.61 earned run average in three starts against the Orioles this year.



The left-hander Johnny Vander Meer in an undated photograph.

Vander Meer Dies, Pitched 2 No-Hitters

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — Johnny Vander Meer, 82, who pitched consecutive no-hitters, died Monday.

The left-hander pitched his first no-hitter for Cincinnati in Boston on June 11, 1938, beating the Braves 3-0. Four days later in Brooklyn, he no-hit the Dodgers 6-0 in the first night game

ever played at Ebbets Field.

In his next start against the Phillies, Vander Meer thought he'd pitched a third no-hitter but after the game he learned that a misfielded ball had been scored a hit, not an error.

He pitched for the Reds (1937-1949), the Cubs (1950) and the Indians (1951), with a 119-121 career record.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T THINK REAL FRIENDS LICK THE BACKS OF THEIR FRIENDS."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

DOORE

GUNST

PANDEM

HERVIT

Answer here: DOORE TO GUNST

Now arrange the original letters to form the words in the second column.

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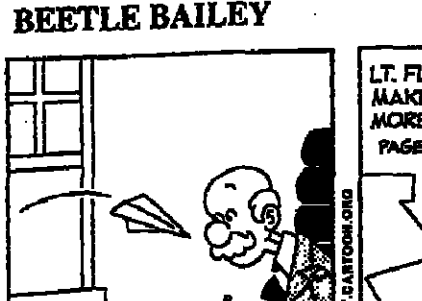
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



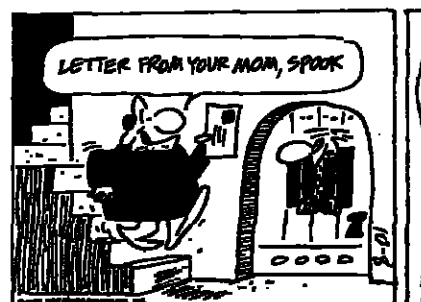
BLONDIE



CALVIN AND HOBBS



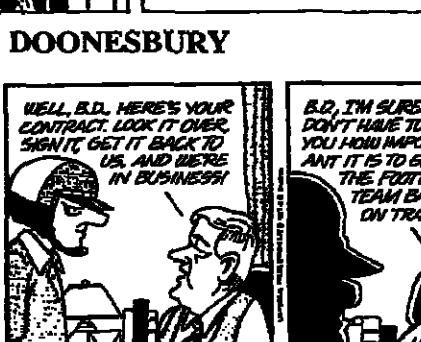
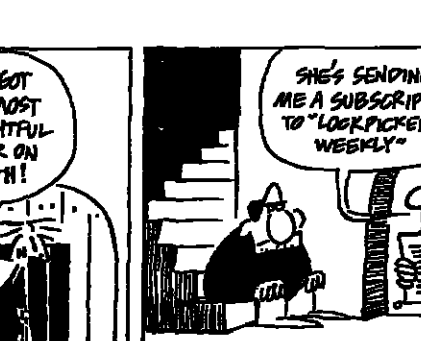
WIZARD of ID



NON SEQUITUR



DOONESBURY



OBSERVER

I'm Sorry? No Thanks

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — A seventh-grader named Pete beat me up in the schoolyard in 1937. Later, when the phone rings, memory swings me back over a chasm 60 years wide, and I think of Pete's fists making my skull bounce up and down on the school yard bricks as they played a tattoo on my chin and nose.

That ringing telephone could very well be Pete — now old Pete, possibly artistic old Pete, maybe deceased old Pete — calling to apologize. In the eerie world through which we now skulk, people eager to be praised as the salt of the earth are apologizing for the low-lifers they used to be.

Washington politicians talk of apologizing for slavery. The Hollywood film establishment has just apologized for the second time to screenwriters it blacklisted in the 1950s. The Pulitzer Prize people are periodically called to apologize for not giving their prize years ago to Duke Ellington.

Note that most of the people who would benefit from these apologies are dead and hence, unable to cash them in. This accords with our triumphant theory of brass-knuckle capitalism. By confining himself to those in Paradise, the apologist comes away feeling like a splendid human being, and — the beauty part! — it doesn't cost him a nickel.

Maybe this apology bing is to be expected of a nation without much on its mind except a burning desire to not think about the future. All Washington has the future on

hold while the nation laps up the big barbecue. Why make people nervous by suggesting that the country ought to have an agenda?

It is remarkable how often the "news" nowadays is of anniversaries. Scarcely a day goes by without some anniversary, cosmic or trivial, being reported as news.

The main issue in the last presidential campaign, for example, was the 2,000th anniversary of the Christian calendar. For months the land of Jefferson, Lincoln, Truman and Roosevelt galore was asked to judge whether Bob Dole or Bill Clinton would do a better job of presiding over the arrival of the year A.D. 2000. Note how many anniversaries of deaths are now treated as news. The anniversary of Marilyn Monroe's death is a news favorite. The anniversary of Elvis Presley's is almost always news.

Did Americans always observe death's anniversaries so assiduously? It was birthdays of the great that were celebrated, and mainly because they provided holidays.

Anniversaries of deaths encourage people to romanticize the lost time of their youth and, so, to sentimentalize the past. They provide excuses for middle-aged Americans, who once groaned when the old folks talked of "the good old days," to say that yes, by gum, their own youths were the really good old days.

Pete, don't phone me with that "sorry" malarky unless you're ready to cough up a nice piece of change. Of course, if you can pay for your absolution you won't phone as long as I go on living, will you?

New York Times Service

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Harvard University seems to be making a habit of taking bright students of pragmatic subjects leading to useful, profitable careers and turning them into jazz musicians.

From 1981 to '84, the saxophonist Don Braden majored in engineering and applied sciences, including courses in computer programming, digital electronics, history of science and — oops! — jazz history. Braden, the singer Sarah Lazarus (English lit) and Joshua Redman (economics) were all members of the Harvard jazz band.

This implies either boring courses or a very good jazz program. It could also be a commentary on the sort of young people who are interested in playing the music, or in attending Harvard, these days. (The fact that Harvard has a jazz program at all will be news to some.) Or in a larger sense, our times in general offer more choice.

Like an undergraduate sports star who can't wait, Braden turned pro after his junior year. He toured with Wynton Marsalis for seven months, recorded with Betty Carter (on her Grammy-winning album "Look What I Got"), and he played with the Freddie Hubbard Quintet for two and a half years.

His first album under his own name, "The Voice of the Saxophone," has just been released by BMG. This year, he has been appointed music supervisor for Bill Cosby's new weekly TV show, "Cosby." It involves about 20 cues, most of them only seconds long. Some shows repeat the same ones week after week. Cosby likes to change his. Cosby himself is musical director and Braden's job is "to help Mr. Cosby make the music happen."

Alternatives are not lacking. His father always talked about options. Braden has had perhaps too



Don Braden turned pro after his junior year at Harvard.

many of them (a Harvard education might have something to do with it). Still, no doubt about it, to be part of "the great lineage of the American jazz tradition" is a big future for sure.

Critics are just about unanimously behind Braden: "Knocked me out," "the best soloist in the band," "a big future for sure." You never hear a discouraging word. He's a young lion (33 years old) playing mature improvisations with a clean sound and articulation

to match. When he goes far out, you are pulled right in. All in all, an unusual player (something of a cross between Benny Golson and Hank Mobley).

On a bright Indian Summer afternoon, sitting in the club La Villa where he worked for a week last month, Braden said that he grew up in Louisville, Kentucky, and that there are no other musicians in his family. At Harvard, he learned how computers work, "all the way down to the electrons." Then he started "Heartbeat Software," a

consulting company that programmed computers for clients such as Citibank and Pitney Bowes, while playing his horn with the likes of Tony Williams and Tom Harrell.

For seven years, he developed business programs on laptops in hotel rooms on the road. "It was a hard double life," he says, "which I managed because basically I didn't sleep."

Meeting the woman who would become his wife was the beginning of the end of his double-career. There was no hesitation about which one to drop. "Being a musician is what I'm really here for," he says.

Faith in options remains. He keeps the door to computing ajar. Because of the computer option, after all, he does not have to deal with the temptation to produce hit instrumental records. Or so he likes to think. In fact, avoiding the temptation of commercial music isn't all that easy for him.

Braden is a handsome, likable young man with a winning smile and manner who knows how to listen. "The environment today is not geared to artistic greatness. When you get right down to it, the awards are more geared to someone who sells well and relates at cocktail parties. An appealing person, a person people like."

A friend of his played with Whitney Houston's band and Braden admits that "if Whitney called me, I'd probably say yes. Go out for six months and come back with 100 grand. Make that big money for a minute. That would make it much easier for me to be a serious jazz musician."

Combining pop orientation with straight-ahead improvisation could make money. Along those lines, he adapted a Grover Washington Jr. tune to a jazz style. Braden can't help thinking of ways to parlay that fusion, which he knows he's good at, in his favor. "That lure is always there," he says.

As though convincing himself, he says: "I do not feel compelled to try and be a pop star. My goal is to keep my head on straight and not get sucked into the vortex of the need or the desire for too much popularity or money."

"But the contemporary environment gives me no inspiration whatsoever. Everything around me says, 'Play pretty for the ladies.'"

This can lead to all-American greed as illustrated by the pop star saxophonist Kenny G, who once said that he played better than his competitor David Sanborn. Asked how he could be so certain, he replied, "Because I sell more albums than he does."

Competition is tougher than it used to be, although there's also more money around. All the melodies sound familiar all the rhythms derivative. It's harder to come up with something new. Everything sounds like something else. With all the jazz schools, there are more capable musicians now, though they are less original. And other art forms (video) that did not exist when jazz was younger compete for the consumer's attention.

Braden's wife is a manager at Xerox. They have a "team thing" together.

"It call it a 'personal endowment,'" he says. "We're building up savings for the future. These are long-term survival mechanisms."

"My 20-year objective is to build up enough money — I figure somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2 million — so that the interest will pay my basic expenses, an interest flow of about \$150,000 a year. I'm building up my publishing. I'm placing my songs in movies. Mr. Cosby's show helps a lot."

"In the meantime, I love music. I love the saxophone. I love to deal with jazz. I intend to make some really good music — and to have some fun. And maybe help make the world a little more positive along the way."

LISTENING TO HISTORY

A Living Monument to American Musicians

By Anthony Tommasini

New York Times Service

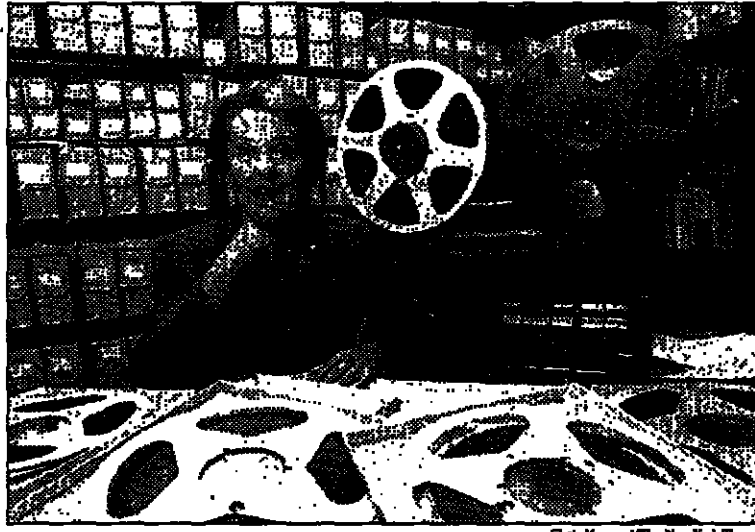
NEW YORK — The idea behind oral history could not be more simple: In every field of human endeavor there are people around right now who have made history, or at least been witness to it. While they are still alive, someone should sit them down and get them to tell their stories for the record.

That is what Vivian Perlis has been doing from her base at the Yale School of Music for more than 25 years. She is the founding director of Oral History, American Music, an extensive repository of audio, and to a lesser degree, video materials, mostly consisting of interviews with composers, performers and others with something to say about the history of 20th-century American music.

Along the way she has recorded talks with giants like Aaron Copland and Eubie Blake, and with some surprisingly observant supporting players, like Charles Ives's barber, who reports that Ives likened trimming a beard to shaping and shading a musical composition. Award-winning books and three film biographies have come out of her work. But most important is the archive itself, which is open to scholars and students and has been used by such distant clients as Swedish Public Radio and the BBC.

The value of collecting these interviews would seem obvious. Yet Perlis, 69, a soft-spoken, tenacious woman, has faced incomprehension and even ridicule along the way, especially from musicologists, who, one would think, should have been her biggest allies.

"Vivian's archive is an incomparable resource, the most extensive ongoing oral history project in America," said H. Wiley Hitchcock, a Distinguished Professor Emeritus at City University of New York, a leading scholar of American music and one musicologist who has always been excited by Perlis's work.



Vivian Perlis, who has recorded 850 interviews in the past 25 years.

"Scholars haven't used it nearly enough," he added.

Perlis's relationship with Yale itself has been telling. She has always had to secure her own financing from outside sources. The School of Music provides office space, work-study students to assist with the endless task of transcribing interviews and the clout that comes from an affiliation with an Ivy League university.

"We are sort of an orphan," she said recently, sitting in her headquarters, three small adjoining rooms in the basement of the Yale School of Music building.

When she began the oral history project, a university library was a place for printed materials only. That has changed, and with it entrenched attitudes about oral history.

"Technology has become central to scholarship," she said, "and libraries have had to move into the present world of audio, video and electronic resources. My aim has been to bring the media and academia closer together."

What Perlis and her assistants have been able to gather is impressive:

interviews with some 850 individuals (a figure that includes pre-existing tapes the project acquired from radio stations and various historians). There are extensive conversations with composers like Henry Cowell, Roger Sessions and Charles Seeger, and with jazz greats like Duke Ellington, Charles Mingus and Earl Hines. When she asked Leonard Bernstein for an interview about his close relationship with Copland, Bernstein told her to come by for an hour; he wound up talking for six hours.

Some interviews were accomplished just in time, like a colorful talk with the fiery composer Carl Ruggles, who was 95, and died shortly thereafter. But she also had the foresight to interview early on composers she thought destined to make a contribution. There is an interview with John Adams, then in his late 20s, years before his operas "Nixon in China" and "The Death of Klinghoffer" caused a stir.

Perlis was born in Brooklyn and attended the University of Michigan, where she earned a master's degree in music history. She began a doctoral

program in musicology at Columbia in the early 1960s, but never finished, which traditionalist scholars have seized on, unfairly, as evidence of her scholarly shortcomings.

"I had three small children at home in Connecticut and was taking the train every day to 125th Street for my classes at Columbia. When I asked for some flexibility regarding the requirement to study full-time, I was turned down flat. So I could either orphan my children or give up the Ph.D. That would never happen today."

While living near New Haven, Connecticut, where her husband, Sanford J. Perlis, was a professor of psychiatry at the Yale School of Medicine, she was a harpist with the New Haven Symphony Orchestra and worked as a reference librarian at the School of Music. On a routine visit to Ives's former home in Danbury to pick up some materials for the library from Julian Myrick, Ives's former partner in the insurance business, Perlis was fascinated by the particular way this elderly former Southerner recalled his old friend.

It convinced her that systematic interviews with those who had known Ives would enrich the understanding of this iconoclastic composer. Over four years, starting in 1969, she interviewed some 60 people who had known Ives.

In 1974, for the Ives centenary, selections from these interviews, edited and arranged by Perlis, were published by Yale University Press as "Charles Ives Remembered: An Oral History." It was critically hailed and, in 1975, received the Kinkelley Prize, the highest award of the American Musicological Society.

Two subsequent books, written with Copland, met with more mixed response.

The next big project will be another book, compiled by Perlis and her assistant, Libby Van Cleave, and tied to the millennium: a collection of composers' voices from the 20th century, not a scholarly history or a document of musical analysis but a vivid cultural portrait.

PEOPLE

THE queen's youngest son, Prince Edward, 33, plans to turn a former royal house into his home and the base for his film production company. He wants to restore the 120-year-old house of Bagshot Park in Surrey, south of London, and convert the stable into offices for the company, Ardent. He said his plans to move from Buckingham Palace would lead to speculation that he was about to announce his engagement to Sophie Rhys-Jones, 32, but he said the two were unconnected. "I have enough on my plate," the prince said. "They are totally separate issues. Obviously, if that changes, no doubt I shall have to tell people." If permission for the work is granted, Edward will take a 50-year lease, with his mother effectively his landlord. Mark Phillips, the former husband of Princess Anne, has had a child with his second wife. The Olympic equestrian Sandy Pflueger has given birth to a girl, Stephanie, in London. The baby is the half-sister of 19-year-old Peter and 16-year-old Zara Phillips, both from Phillips's marriage to the princess. The former British Army officer and Anne, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, were divorced in 1992 after 18 years of marriage. Phillips has another daughter, born in 1984 in New Zealand. The mother, Heather Tonkin, received an annuity of \$12,000 after suing him for paternity.

Heather Locklear has a new role to play: Mom. The vixen from the TV series "Melrose Place" gave birth to Ava Elizabeth Sambora on Saturday. It was the first child for Locklear, 36, who has been married to the Bon Jovi guitarist Richie Sambora, 38, for about two years.

The actor-director Woody Allen, 61, says he has a "wonderful" relationship with the 27-year-old adopted daughter of his ex-lover, but maintains he is not ready to wed again.



STAR TREK — Brad Pitt, right, and B.D. Wong, arriving for the Los Angeles premiere of "Seven Years in Tibet," directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud.

After being spotted near Tiffany's jeweler, Allen denied that he was in search of a wedding ring, saying he and Soon-Yi Previn were "just browsing." But in an interview with the New York Daily News, he left open the possibility that such an event could still take place "someday," as he would love to have another child. Allen also dismissed rumors that Previn, the adopted daughter of Mr. Farrow, is pregnant. The filmmaker confessed to having suffered terribly after his separation from his children, Dylan, his adopted daughter, and Satchel, his biological son, who are in Farrow's custody. "It's a terrible, terrible thing," he said. "You know, I don't see them."

The British agricultural ecologist Gordon Conway has been named president of the Rockefeller Foundation, the first non-U.S. citizen appointed to the post, the international philanthropic organization has announced.

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